The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Diplomatic Note on the Relations of France with the Continental Powers.

Speech of Napoleon at Amiens---The Mexican Expedition Justified.

Honors to Admiral Farragut and American Excursionists in Russia.

The Danish Press on the Proposed Sale of the Isle of St. Thomas.

FRANCE.

Existing Relations of the Government with the Other European Powers.

PARIS, Sunday, Sept. 1.

Baron MOUSTIER, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular dispatch to the diplomatic representatives of France at the European Courts, in regard to the existing relations of the Government with the other Continental Powers.

Alluding to recent events, and particularly to the conference held at Salzburg, M. MOUSTIER declares that this auspicious meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria should be regarded as a fresh pledge for the maintenance of peace in Europe.

Another Speech from the French Emperor.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 31—Noon.

Later in the day, yesterday, the Emperor NAPOLEON arrived at Amiens, where he also made a few remarks. He considered that the enthusiastic receptions which had been everywhere extended him throughout the country attested the patriotism of the people and their confidence in the Government.

Alluding briefly to the Mexican question, he did not think French honor had been tarnished or French prestige impaired.

The late events in Germany had left France tranquil, and she would remain so. He was certain that the peace of Europe would not be disturbed.

In conclusion, he expressed his desire for the establishment of more liberal institutions, and wider and more active trade, and which he assured his enthusiastic listeners he would do his utmost to promote.

The Prize Poem on the Death of Abraham Lincoln.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 31.

The French Academy has awarded the prize of poetry to M. GRENIER. The subject assigned to the competitors for the prize was "The Death of Abraham Lincoln."

RUSSIA.

Departure of Admiral Farragut and the United States Squadron.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sunday, Sept. 1.

The visit of Admiral FARRAGUT to St. Petersburgh, which has been a series of ovations for the distinguished American, has terminated.

The United States squadron, headed by the flagship *Franklin*, with Admiral FARRAGUT on board, sailed from Cronstadt to-day. As the fleet passed out of the harbor salutes were fired from the fortifications, and were returned from the *Franklin* and the other American vessels.

The Excursionists to the East Received by the Emperor and Empress.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sunday, Sept. 1.

The American steamer *Quaker City*, Capt. DUNCAN, has arrived at the Crimea. On Tuesday last the excursionists were received by the Emperor and Empress of Russia, who are spending the Summer in the Crimea, and were warmly welcomed to Russia by their Majesties.

DENMARK.

The Proposed Purchase of the Isle of St. Thomas.

COPENHAGEN, Saturday, Aug. 31.

The journals of Denmark are discussing the reported proposition of the United States for the purchase of the Island of St. Thomas. They generally favor the project, and urge the Danish Government to enter into negotiations with the American Government for the sale of the island.

PRUSSIA.

The Elections for Members of the North German Parliament.

BERLIN, Sunday, Sept. 1.

The elections which were held in this city on Saturday for members of the new Parliament of the North German Confederation resulted in the success of the candidates of the Radical Party.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Accident to the Schooner Yacht John T. Ford.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 31—Noon.

The little schooner-yacht *John T. Ford*, Capt. GOLD, which sailed from Baltimore on the 23d of June last for Paris, was capsized when almost at her journey's end. On the 19th of August, when entering the English Channel, a sudden squall upset the little craft. One person (name not ascertained) was saved.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Sept. 1—Evening.

United States bonds were quoted to-day at 77¼ for the issue of 1862.

BY STEAMSHIP TO AUG. 20.

The steamer *Hansa*, from Bremen Aug. 17 and Southampton Aug. 2[illegible], arrived at this port yesterday. Her news is two days' later than that received by the C[illegible]

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Rio in the steam frigate *Galatea* on July 15.

The accounts from the different counties show that the harvest this year will be about an average.

The Paris *Galignani* announces that the Queen of Spain is again in an interesting situation.

It is still believed that M. DE MOUSTIER's term of office is drawing to its close. Should DROUYN DE LHUYS replace him, it would be a most warlike indication.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* energetically denies that there is the least foundation for the report of an approaching interview at Coblenz between the Emperor NAPOLEON and the King of Prussia, and the denial may be looked upon as proceeding from Count BISMARCK's Cabinet. It is observable that the organs of the military party in Austria are raising their voices in a higher and more aggressive tone than they for some time past have used, and this is attributable to the meeting of the Emperors at Salzburg. There can be no doubt of the warlike preparations actually making in France, and the speed with which the work is being hurried on.

The number of Chassepot rifles necessary for the supply of the whole army cannot be completed before next Spring.

There is a report in Paris of risings in Catalonia, and that Gen. PRIM is in Spain.

A telegram from Pesth says that the Hungarian Government have confiscated at the frontier 9,000 needle-guns, sent from Berlin to Belgrade. The Hungarian Diet is to assemble in September. Hungary is now willing to contribute 28¾ per cent. of the amount required for the expenditure of the whole Empire.

The Austrian Consul-General in Hamburg has received the necessary instructions for forwarding to their homes the former soldiers of the Mexican Legion, who are shortly expected to arrive here.

The intelligence from Sicily is deplorable. Cholera has appeared in Palermo with great violence, and the latest reports for two days are: First day, 71 cases, and second day, 136 cases; the deaths being respectively 32 and 76.

A telegram from Constantinople says that the Viceroy of Egypt has arrived. The Sultan has sent thirteen Arab horses as a present to the Emperor NAPOLEON, and eleven to the Emperor of Austria. Of the Arab horses sent to Europe three are intended for the Prince of Wales, one for the Duke of Beaufort, and others for various personages.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank has now on hand the sum of 403,400 lire to meet the next payments for the foreign loan and general debt.

The steamer *Quaker City* arrived at Constantinople from Italy Aug. 17, with 66 American excursionists.

Intelligence from Athens states that the Cretan insurrectionary Government has notified the foreign Consuls of its intention to issue letters of marque for the equipment of privateers. The Cretan privateers were to carry a white flag with a red raven, and the motto, "Crete." The removal of the Cretan families from the island by French, Russian and Italian vessels continue. The insurgents still hold out, and the Turks had withdrawn from Sphakia. OMAR PASHA was greatly dissatisfied at the removal of the Cretan families, and had asked permission to leave the island and return to Constantinople.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

An English View of the Difficulty Between Congress and the President.

From the London Daily News, Aug. 19.

Mr. JOHNSON has made loud complaints of late of the indignities which, in his person, the office of President has sustained. It is perfectly true that Congress has in many respects set the executive officer of the Constitution aside. But when we examine the process by which that result has been attained it becomes evident that *the fault rests with Mr. Johnson himself.* He has committed himself to a struggle with Congress, and though he has been entirely beaten he refuses to yield. He began his executive career by *magnifying his office*, and trying to reconstruct the Union in his own way in the absence of the Legislature, to whom the work properly belonged. Defeated in this endeavor to steal a march on Congress, he made a passionate appeal to the people, and being again defeated endeavored to neutralize the policy to which he was opposed by an official explanation of the meaning of the acts, which put as much as possible of his own rejected policy into their execution. It was *the feeling of mistrust which his persistent antagonism produced in the last Congress which caused it to pass the act which prevented Mr. Stanton's removal*; and it was the same feeling of mistrust which his late interference with the Reconstruction Acts produced in the present Congress which caused the substitution of Gen. GRANT for the President in such matters under the Reconstruction Acts as Congress could constitutionally take out of the President's hands. The endeavor to keep some legislative control over the civil appointments, and especially over those of the Ministers of State, is simply the carrying out of a principle which all free governments have successfully established. Ministerial responsibility is, indeed, a different thing where, as with the Americans, the ministers are merely executive agents, from what it must necessarily be where, as with us, the initiative of legislation is in their hands; but even under the American Constitution, the entire independence of the Executive has been found to be a danger. *It is Mr. Johnson, more than any other President, who has shown the people the danger and inconvenience of such independence*, and it is fitting that, in his person, the office should undergo its first important limitation. The President is almost as irremovable during his four years of office as a constitutional king; and if the most absolute power were given him over his ministers he would be able to thwart the Legislature to a degree entirely inconsistent with orderly government. Of course a Legislature in asserting its own supremacy lays itself open to such charges of despotism as are now made against Congress, and have been made against our own Parliament in years gone by. But the whole of the American difficulty is caused, as such difficulties always are caused, by want of harmony between the two branches of the Government. *When, as during the present administration, Congress and the President are not in harmony, one must over-ride the other.* In bygone times Congress has been over-ridden, now it has over-ridden the President. But when, as during the last administration, Congress and the President are in perfect agreement, much latitude will be allowed to the head of the Government, and the power and dignity of the office will have a tendency to increase. And when there is a complete recognition on the President's part of the purely executive nature of his function in the Government, and of the merely suspensive character of his veto on legislation, there will be a corresponding recognition on the part of the Legislature of its limited power over the executive office. It is because that recognition is perfect here, as far as the supreme executive power is concerned, that our Constitution works as harmoniously as it does.

We do not think that Mr. STANTON's suspension indicates any intention whatever to embarrass the working of the reconstruction laws. Gen. GRANT's appointment to the office is probably intended as a guarantee to the country that reconstruction shall go on unhindered. But Mr. JOHNSON is unable to conceal his vexation at the entire success of the policy he so bitterly opposed. His last veto messages were in the exact tone, temper and style of an article in the *Quarterly Review* on some great Liberal victory. And though he has imposed a curb upon his tongue, and in his few public utterances has taken a higher and more dignified tone than he formerly did, his statesmanship remains unaltered in its weakness, and *his official actions only tend more and more to show the wisdom of Congress in leaving in his hands as little discretion as possible in carrying out the law.*

THE POLITICAL HORIZON.

Menacing Attitude of Great Powers.

From the Journal des Debats, Aug. 17.

The news received at Vienna from Berlin is not at all satisfactory, and *in no way pacific.* It is believed that the Prussian Government is *continuing its war preparations*, under the pretext that the other Powers have set the example. The Prussians say that it is necessary they should fortify themselves against certain dangers with which they say they are menaced. It is *the same tactics which Prussia employed against Austria last year, with what success is well known.* The report has spread in Vienna that the Prussians are placing cannons on the ramparts of Cologne, and are also actively at work on the fortifications of Mayence, which they desire completed. Certain things, it is said, have been pronounced by Gen. MOLTKE, the importance of which is probably exaggerated. The General having been invited to give his opinion on the new organization of the French army, such as will result from the bill presented to the Corps Legislatif, and which will be discussed next Winter, replied, "The French army, no matter what is done, will always be inferior in number to the Prussian army, in consequence of our landwehr institution. The battalions of infantry of the landwehr can, whenever we like, supply us with 243,000 men to reinforce our permanent army." Russia, also, is not in good grace; *the understanding between the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburgh is singularly cool.* Not only does the Cabinet of Vienna not forget the tolerance which the Russian Government extended to the Sclavonian meetings at Moscow where Austria was publicly attacked with great violence, but it reproaches the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh for its incessant propaganda in the provinces of Turkey and even in Galicia. That propaganda is being pushed with prodigious activity, and it is impossible to deny its results. At the same time *Russia is reorganizing and completing her army.* It is stated at Vienna that Russia is at the present moment concentrating considerable bodies of troops on the frontiers of Austria. The Danubian principalities have refallen into the same state of agitation and disorder as at the commencement of last year, before Prince CHARLES of Hohenzollern was proclaimed Prince of Roumania, and this disorder is attributed to Russian influence. It is expected that another revolution will shortly take place, when Prince CHARLES will be dismissed. 'It is all these things,' we are told, 'which give great importance to the meeting of the two Emperors. The statesmen of Austria have, therefore, made on this meeting their programme, which is only based on conjectures, no doubt; but those conjectures are founded on a state of things so true, on a situation so pressing, that they acquire great probability. We have said that it did not seem possible that the two Emperors should separate without speaking of the affairs of Mexico and the Eastern question. We may add that it neither seems possible that they can dispense with exchanging their views on the affairs of Germany, and we will endeavor to explain the opinion entertained on this important subject by those statesmen interested in the question. We shall, at the same time, say how these statesmen persuade themselves that the Emperor NAPOLEON ought to approve of their views, and join with them, in the interest of France. According to our correspondents, the Austrian statesmen, of whom they are, in a kind manner, the interpreters, start from this point—that the Treaty of Prague has not definitively settled all the questions to which the war gave rise, and that in many respects the situation of Germany has remained provisionary; this is so true that that situation had been greatly modified since the signing of the treaty, and especially by the arrangements entered into by Prussia and the four Southern States. But Prussia has not finished, and she follows without delay the execution of her designs. She has already obtained such an influence over Hesse-Darmstadt that one might almost say that Mayence is in her power. She is not the less powerful in the Grand Duchy of Baden, for at any moment she may be mistress of Rastadt. But Prussia, since last year, has rather lost than gained in the Kingdoms of Bavaria and Wurtemburg. In those countries a stronger repugnance is felt for the military institutions of Prussia, and even for her civil and political institutions—liberal in appearance, but very harsh and very absolute in reality. The Prussians, moreover, have manners which repel rather than attract. *There is therefore among the people of Bavaria and Wurtemburg a great dislike for Prussia.* Now, at the same time as the populations of Bavaria and Wurtemburg separate themselves from Prussia they draw closer to Austria, in such a manner that Austria has gained what Prussia has lost, independent of the affinities which exist between the populations of those two kingdoms and Austria. The question being thus stated its theoretical solution is very simple, according to the opinion of Austrian statesmen. The Southern States should form an association and unite with Austria as a confederation, distinct and separate from the North German Confederation, with which, however, it could form a close alliance. Thus Germany would be united as thoroughly as she can be without giving umbrage to her neighbors, and the rights of all would be respected; Prussia with the North and Austria with the South German Confederation would be two great European Powers quite independent from each other, quite free in their action, and between which there would no longer be any pretext for antagonism.

The Austro-French Alliance.

From the (semi-official) Neue Fremden Blatt.

We think that there is no need of a Russo-Prussian alliance to incite an accord between France and Austria. The cause of that accord is of a date more recent; it dates from the treaty of Prague, which, it is true, is a mere convention concluded between Austria and Prussia, but the tenor of which is of an importance eminently European. The peace of Prague has created in the very centre of Europe a power unknown there since the great Emperors of Germany. It is true that, till now, it has been contended that a great and powerful state in the middle of Europe was necessary to maintain peace on the Continent; but in that case, it would be desirable that such a state should be animated with pacific ideas. Such event would have occurred had Germany succeeded in recovering her ancient grandeur; for Germany is an empire of civilization and progress—an empire of peace. *Instead of a united Germany, there rose a great and powerful Prussia, which has thus become a new danger for the peace of Europe.* It is a fact that the Hohenzollerns must be logically aggressive, because a pause from Prussia would amount to a backward step. After FREDERICK the Great, that pause brought on Jena; the pause of the Holy Alliance brought on Olmutz. Prussia must be active; in other words, she must aim at conquests and never cease to disquiet Europe. Unfortunately, close to her are numerous morsels such as to excite her appetite. Germany is at the present time under the yoke of Prussia; militarily speaking, Prussia is a great Power. *It is of paramount necessity to circumscribe that Power, and the end must be reached by means of the Treaty of Prague.* What Prussia took from the Austrians at Koniggratz, and what France had granted to her previously, has been in Germany limited by the Maine. But what neither France nor Austria did ever acquiesce in is that Prussia should plant her foot in Southern Germany. Already she has twice tried to do so. Firstly, by her treaties of offensive and defensive alliances; secondly, by the Zollverein Convention. Austria could, with reason, find in these a violation of the Treaty of Prague, because in both circumstances Prussia used her preponderance, and compelled the Southern States to accept her proposals.

But enough of concessions. *As soon as Prussia puts forward for the third time exigencies that would destroy the independence of the southern States of Germany, Austria and France ought to oppose Prussia.* To-day they openly ask in Prussia why France should interfere with the treaty of Prague? Such a question is sheer nonsense, and it is also a denegation of the truth, both preconcerted and bold.

Let us ignore that at Nikolsburg M. BENEDETTI was always between Count BISMARCK and Count MENSDORFF. *But would it not be a shameful thing to forget that France by her attitude greatly helped Prussia to go on with the war of 1866?* Has not the Prussian Prime Minister been at Biarritz—did he not offer Luxemburg to France as the price of her benevolent neutrality? Had not France shown herself disposed to such an arrangement—had she informed Italy that she was opposed to her conquering Venetia through Prussia—had France placed a corps of observation at Lille or at Besançon—would Prussia have been able, even with her needle-guns and her intellectual strength, which we gladly admit, to send a single man to the frontiers of Bohemia?

The *arrière pensée* of a Prusso-Russian alliance had not yet dawned at that time. Russia was not ready, and the pacification of Poland—we mean her crushing—was not in the advanced state that it is now. And, also, the Prussian army did not possess then that assurance and that confidence in its own strength that it entertains now. Prussia would have deemed herself happy if she had been able to acquire the Elbe Duchies for a portion of the County of Glatz, and for a large sum of money. The Sovereigns of Hanover, of Hesse, and of Nassau would sit still on their thrones. *It is France which has accomplished the greatness of Prussia.* And the Emperor NAPOLEON should not be entitled to interfere with what is going on in Germany! Is it, perhaps, because he did not paraph any pact with Count BISMARCK at Biarritz? No. We can reckon on the association of the principal Prussian organs, if we recognize the right of France to interfere in what is going on on her frontiers. We are edified enough about that continued *bavardage* of inimity from France to Germany. It was the same in old times; but *we do not know yet to-day if we must prefer Prussian hegemony to the Emperor Napoleon's protection upon the Rhenish Confederation.* But one thing is certain—Austria and France, the most interested neighbors, are compelled to keep a careful watch, since not Germany, but Prussia, has acquired so much power in the centre of Europe. A wider development of Prussia would give them the right to oppose that country in common. This would not be an alliance against Germany, but one against Prussia.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

British Iron Forts versus American Guns.

From the London Morning Herald, Aug. 20.

It is a matter of congratulation that Sir JOHN PAKINGTON has paid such decided attention to the practical remarks of Lord ELCHO and the honorable member for Cashel, and every credit is due to the War Minister for the pledge he has given of proving the real value of the much-questioned Royal Engineers' designs, by the construction of a target absolutely upon their model, and the testing of it at Shoeburyness with the 250 and 600-pounders, fired with battering charges. This is an important step in the right direction; but whatever the result of the experiment, be it failure or success, we still maintain our former assertion, that against forts only slightly beyond the power of existing guns *special artillery will, in case of war, be purposely made by the enemy*; and that, therefore, no modern iron fort will have the requisite reliable defensive character, unless its thickness and mechanical structure be very considerably greater than is merely sufficient to withstand existing armaments. The Rodman 450-pounder before the Ordnance Select Committee *has done more than most English artillerists thought it would*, and if such guns are capable of standing battering charges of 100 pounds of American powder, as it is now asserted at New-York they are, *we have not yet witnessed their full effects.* Still less knowledge have we of the destruction the American 20-inch guns would produce with their 1,087-pound shot flying at a velocity of 1,370 feet per second. We are to have a trial of a 100-pound charge, and it is to be hoped that our Rodman will not be merely fired out to sea, but that another American iron and another British steel shot will be hurled by such terrific charges against the 8-inch target. It would also be well that the gun should be supplied with a verritable Palliser chilled shot, and that a metal mould should be properly made for casting it, as the sand-cast projectile used in the last experiment was very far inferior to the Major's metal. It will also be most desirable that the new experimental section of the Spithead forts promised in the House of Commons on Thursday by the Secretary of State for War should have a pounding from the Rodman. It ought also to be fired at with an American 1,087-pounder, as in the event of its being required to attack iron-shielded forts *our Transatlantic friends would very soon find out a way to work these heavy guns aboard ships.* Lord ELCHO was absolutely right in insisting on a perfect section of the new forts, and not a mere iron shield; for so unworkmanlike is the proposed stepping of the new shields upon their granite basements, that there is little doubt that such 20-inch projectiles would drive back the whole casemate like a box, if it had strength enough in its combination of parts to hold together, or otherwise, as is most likely, would knock the whole fabric down as a child's ball would a card-house. We have no desire to overrate the power of the American artillery or that of any other country; indeed, the power of a weapon has, after the numerous scientific experiments which have been made, become a matter of arithmetical or algebraical calculation. Given the charge, the weight of shot, the velocity, it is easy enough to estimate the working power or destructive force for any distance of the flight from 50 to 5,000 yards. And given the thickness of the defensive armour plate and the tensile strength of its material, it is as easy to find out its resisting capacity. We can, therefore, predict what the shot is capable of doing and what is necessary to stop it out. We are not likely therefore to exaggerate in ignorance, we are not disposed to do so intentionally. *We had rather certainly over estimate than under estimate a possible enemy's power, and every foreign country may be a possible enemy.* What we contend for is that it is of real importance that we should know the truth, and that we should *prepare against any force that could possibly be brought to attack our ships or works*; that the country ought to be satisfied that our millions are being spent in the erection of forts capable of withstanding the poundings they will be likely to receive in case of a war, and that incapacity or jobbery should not be permitted to put up shams instead of reliable realities. The present condition of fortification matters is one of cart before the horse.

The French Army at Chalons.

From the London Globe, Aug. 19.

A military correspondent at Mourmelon writes that more than ordinary attention has been this year bestowed by the French authorities upon the camp at Châlons. Instead of the two, or at most three divisions of infantry which have hitherto been annually assembled for instruction there are here at present four, and the Emperor has paid his soldiers the unusual compliment of spending the 15th of August, his *fête* day, among them. Last Monday (Aug. 12) was devoted to grand manœuvres, at which the Emperor assisted in person. The infantry advanced, formed for attack on the reverse slope of some gentle undulations, and there awaited the arrival of the cavalry and artillery. In marching the officers gave very few directions; whenever a battalion found a small wood in its course, instead of avoiding, it always made a point of entering the plantation, forming rapidly up on emerging on the other side. Notwithstanding what appears to the English eye a ridiculous amount of looseness in the French soldier, who on a field-day scorns to keep step, and never dreams of touching in to the men on his flank, yet there is much to admire in his march. On Monday a single wave of the Colonel's arm would cause a whole regiment of three battalions to change its direction almost without a single verbal order being given by a company officer. The cavalry of the attacking force posted themselves upon the left flank of their infantry at a distance of more than half a mile; they tried by repeated threats of outflanking to induce the enemy (represented by a numerically very shabby force of the three arms) to extend his line. The enemy, however, seemed to treat the efforts of mere cavalry with the utmost disdain, and to be chiefly nervous about his centre, where his troops were posted partly in woods and partly behind some slight earthworks. Events justified his anxiety; for the Emperor, who, although at the head of 30,000 men, had treated the insignificant foe in his front with the utmost circumspection, forming his order of battle at more than a mile distance, suddenly massed a large force of artillery at the centre, and opened a heavy fire; his infantry then advanced in two lines of double columns at deploying distances, covered in the first place by Chasseurs in skirmishing order, and behind these by line skirmishers; the enemy very wisely vacated the earthworks, under shelter of which the attacking infantry deployed into line and poured in a rapid fire from the Chassepot on the retiring and vanquished foe. The field artillery, although their guns are only drawn by four horses, and these animals are inferior to our own, yet moved with much greater rapidity than with us. This is no doubt owing to their carriages and equipments being lighter than ours, partly to their harness being simpler, as they put no collar, but only a *bricole*, or breast strap, on the draught horses, but chiefly to their habitually mounting the gunners upon the carriages. On Tuesday the Emperor attended the artillery target practice. He dismounted and walked among the guns, seeming to take great interest in watching their fire. Twelve ordinary field guns and the same number of pieces of position fired considerably over one hundred rounds of shell at a distance of at least 1,600 yards against a target seven feet high and of the bredth of a strong company. About 34 shell and six fragments struck the target. A dozen of the guns then approached to within 430 yards of the target, and fired 36 rounds of case, putting in over 400 bullets. Subsequently, about 36 shrapnell shell, with percussion fuzes, were fired at two targets 40 yards apart, and representing in position and size the front and rear companies of a battalion; the distance was 1,500 yards; about 40 bullets and fragments struck the first target, 160 the second. Taken as a whole, with the exception of the case firing, which was excellent, the execution done was much less than that which would have been effected by our Armstrongs. In one respect the French artillery have an enormous advantage over ours; they possess a superb range ground close to their camp, at which any number of guns can trot up, and come simultaneously into action as they would in actual warfare. Now that the French soldier has his Chassepot, he entertains a high respect for the needle-gun. All the troops of the line at Châlons have the new weapon; the Chasseurs alone do not possess it, and still speak in favor of the muzzle-loader, though to see a Chasseur struggling to charge his musket at the *pas gymnastique* ought to convince the most perverse conservative of the advantages of the breech-loader. The Chassepot is an improved needle-gun; it is simpler, and its breech-closing apparatus is more compact than that of the Prussian. One of its leading features is that the breech is stopped after the cartridge is inserted by a plug, encircled by an india-rubber ring. This and the needle are considered to be the more perishable portions of the rifle, and it is intended that each soldier should carry spare ones. The Chassepot is carefully sighted up to 1,200 yards. It has a more rapid twist in the rifling and a smaller bore than our Snider, possessing in these points an undoubted advantage over the latter. Wednesday was devoted to camping out. The troops marched five miles, and camped in two shorter lines, facing outwards. The day was hot, but the ambulance wagons followed closely on the divisions to which they belonged, so that a sick soldier leaving the ranks would be seated within five minutes in a comfortable vehicle, and for the strong but thirsty a halt always found the *vivandière's* cart nigh to hand. Thursday was the Emperor's fête. In the morning a military mass was said; the infantry formed round an open-air altar; behind them the artillery drew up in two long lines—one of guns with dark horses, the other of wagons with grey; the cavalry were still further to the rear. During portions of the service the bands played, and at its termination a salute was fired. The Emperor then distributed decorations, and witnessed the defiling of the whole of his troops. At his side sat the Prince Imperial. Both were loudly and heartily cheered by each and every regiment. Fifty-two battalions, 16 squadrons, and 78 guns marched past; neither the regiments of infantry nor cavalry were near their war strength. With employed men, etc., there was a total force of 36,000.

FRENCH AND BRITISH REFORM.

The Promised Imperial "Reforms."

From le Moniteur Official, Aug. 18.

The Emperor has addressed the following letter to M. DE LAVALETTE, the Minister of the Interior:

CAMP OF CHALONS, Aug. 15, 1867.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: You are aware what importance I attach to the prompt completion of our means of communication. I consider them one of the surest ways of increasing the strength and riches of France; for everywhere the number and good condition of the roads are one of the most certain signs of the advanced state of the civilization of peoples.

I have already given instructions to the Minister of Public Works to pursue the examination and prepare the concession of new lines of railway. He will, at the same time, seek the means of improving our canals and the navigation of our rivers, which are modifying counterpoises to railroad monopoly. But our efforts must not be confined to this alone. The agricultural commission has demonstrated in an evident manner that the construction of a complete network of parish roads is an essential condition of the prosperity of the country and of the well-being of those rural populations who have always shown me so much devotion. Preoccupied with the realization of this project, I had instructed you to examine, in concert with the Minister of Finance, a series of measures which might permit of our terminating, within ten years, the network of parish roads by the triple concurrence of the communes, the departments and the state. Beside this, desirous of facilitating in the case of the communes the means of participating in the expense, I had requested you to prepare for the creation of a special fund, destined to advance them the necessary sums by means of loans, granted at a moderate rate and repayable at long periods.

I approve the note which you have addressed to me, and the principle which serves it as basis. But, as before presenting to the Legislative body any definitive resolutions there are several important questions to examine, I beg you to prepare complete and precise elements of information. The deliberations of the municipal councils will evidently require to be the point of departure of this labor. But I desire that, in the investigation which is about to be opened, a large part may be left to the members of those departmental assemblies with whose patriotism and devotion I am acquainted, and whose concurrence I know will not fail me.

I rely upon the enlightened zeal and the energetic activity which you have shown since I placed you at the head of the Department of the Interior to rapidly bring to a termination this administrative investigation and to lay before the Legislative body, at its next sitting, a bill which may insure the execution of the work the realization of which I have greatly at heart.

Hereon, Monsieur le Ministre, I pray God to have you in His holy keeping. NAPOLEON.

M. DE LAVALETTE has published a report, dated the 16th inst., relative to the execution of the measure proposed in the above letter, and a Ministerial decree convoking the municipal councils during the first ten days in September, in order to revise the classification of the parish roads. The Minister has also addressed a circular to the prefects concerning the application of the decree.

John Bright on the Future Policy of the Reform League.

From the London Times Aug. 20.

The following letter has recently been received by Mr. E. BEALES, the President of the Reform League, in reply to the announcement that the League would use its organization, consisting of 430 branches, for the purposes of registration, educating the people in the use of the vote, and promoting the return to the next Parliament of members pledged to advanced Liberal principles:

MY DEAR MR. BEALES: I am glad to see that it is not intended to discontinue the organization and labors of the Reform League, although so great a step has been gained in the extension of the suffrage. On that branch of the question of reform I presume you will not feel it necessary now to agitate further, so far as the burroughs are concerned. But the concession of a wide franchise is most incomplete so long as the security of the ballot is denied. As a machinery for conducing elections without disorder, the arrangement of the ballot is perfect, and if on that ground only, it should be adopted. But there is a higher ground on which all Reformers should insist upon it. The more wide the suffrage, the more there are of men in humble circumstances who are admitted to the exercise of political rights, the more clearly it is necessary that the shelter of the ballot should be granted. I am confident it would lessen expenses at the elections, greatly diminish corruption, and destroy the odious system of intimidation which now so extensively prevails, and that it would make the House of Commons a more complete representation of the opinions and wishes of the electoral body. I have a very strong conviction on this subject, and I hope all our friends throughout the country will accept the ballot as the next great question for which, in connection with parliamentary reform, they ought to contend. Without this safeguard, there can be no escape from corruption and oppression at elections, and our political contests will still remain, what they now are, a discredit to us as a free and intelligent people. If the Reform League and Reform Union will make the ballot their next work, they must soon succeed. I need not tell you that I shall heartily join them in their labors for this great end. I hope the friends of the ballot, those who care for freedom and morality in the working of our representative system, will provide the needful funds to enable you to move on with an increasing force to complete success. Believe me always sincerely yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

EDMOND BEALES, Esq., Lincoln's-inn, London.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

The Savages do not Want Peace—Attack on a Government Train.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Sept. 1.

A dispatch from Fort Hays, Arkansas, dated the 30th ult., says; No news has yet been received from the force sent against the Indians, but several battles are believed to have taken place. All the savages in this section say they do not wish peace, and will kill the Commissioners if possible. They are driving all the buffaloes toward their villages on the Republican River.

A telegram from Gen. AUGUR's headquarters says the Indians attacked a Government train near Fort C. F. Smith on the 26th ult., and were repulsed with the loss of twenty killed. One officer and four soldiers were killed on our side.

All the hostile tribes around Fort Phil. Kearny are under the leadership of RED CLOUD, and are bent on war. BLACK HAWK, a Chief the Utah Indians, favors peace.

A battle between the Ogallalla and Brule tribes, of Sioux, occurred on the 27th ult., at Cedar Canyon, thirty miles south of Julesburg, in which several savages were killed.

The news of MCCOOL's victory over JONES created a great excitement here, which was shared in by nearly all classes of the people. A large sum of money changed hands on the result. JONES had a great many friends here who bet heavily on him.

Destructive Fire in Buffalo—Estimated Total Losses, $150,000.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Sept. 1.

A destructive fire occurred at 8 o'clock Saturday night in a block of buildings bounded by Ohio, Washington and Indiana streets. Among the buildings destroyed were the Buffalo Steam Engine Works, owned by GEO. W. TIFFT & SONS; loss $75,000; insured for $30,000. Messrs. FARRAR, TREFTS & KNIGHT's brass and iron works; the building was owned by ADAM GOOD; the stock was valued at $20,000; insured for $12,000; building valued at $8,000; insured for $3,000. Messrs. L. & J. WHITE's tool factory; stock valued at $35,000; insured for $15,000. The building was not much injured. On PALMER O'ROORKE's boot and shoe store the loss was $400. On JAMES BURNS' grocery-store, loss $300. Several boarding-houses were more or less damaged. The total loss is estimated at $150,000. Several hundred laboring men are thrown out of employment by the fire. All parties are clearing up the wreck, and will commence the work of rebuilding as soon as possible.

Close of the Horse Show at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, Sept. 1.

The Fifth National Horse Fair in this city closed very successfully, on Saturday, and with a large attendance of people to witness the trot between *Lady Thorne* and *Lucy*.

The entire receipts of the fair will not fall short of $16,000, and will leave a profit of $2,000 or $3,000.

The tandem race was won by *Goodyear* and *Kingston*, driven by A. CARPENTER, in 2:35¼ and 2:36¾; the fastest tandem time on record.

In the trot for horses which have not beaten 2:27 *Gen. McClellan*, *John Ferris* and *Empress* started, and the race was won by the former. Time, 2:38¾, 2:34¼, 2:38¾ and 2:40.

The running race of two miles was won by M. T. DOWNING's *Major Mahan*, defeating *Gen. Williams* and *Rurica*. Time, 1:53 and 1:54¼.

In the trot between *Lady Thorne* and *Lucy* the latter won the first heat and the former the three following heats. Time, 2:31, 2:30¾, 2:32, 2:32.

Condition of Jones and McCool, the Prize Fighters.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Sept. 1.

AARON JONES, the loser of the fight with MCCOOL, yesterday, is now at his training place at Shady Grove, near this city. With the exception of two broken ribs he is in good condition. The cut he received in the face was only a flesh wound, and will heal rapidly. He is in good spirits, and in speaking of the fight attributes his defeat to the accident that fractured his ribs in the twenty-ninth round. Up to that time he was fresh and in good wind; after that he fought five rounds with broken ribs, and would have continued had not the broken ribs entered his lungs and rendered him completely insensible. Had it not been for this injury, his seconds believe, he could have fought for an hour and a half longer.

MCCOOL is still in this city. He has not yet accepted JIM ELLIOTT's challenge.

Fire in Chattanooga, Tenn.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sunday, Sept. 1.

A destructive fire last night totally destroyed WEBSTER & CO.'s foundry. Loss $60,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. Four men were badly bruised by the explosion of shells.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 1.

The white lead and chemical works of HARRISON BROTHERS & CO., were damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $5,000, which is covered by insurance.

REMOVAL OF GEN. SICKLES.

His Interference with the Civil Courts.

Report of the Assistant Attorney-General to the President.

The Action of Gen. Sickles Denounced.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 1.

The following communication has been sent to the President from the Attorney-General's Office:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 2, 1867.

MR. PRESIDENT: Circumstances have devolved upon me the duty of laying before your Excellency, without delay, a matter arising within the province of this Department, which appears to be of great gravity and of imminent urgency.

Herewith I respectfully submit documents marked from A inclusively to O, in which the following administrative difficulty develops itself for solution by the supreme magistracy of the Republic.

STATEMENT OF THE MATTER.

At the regular stated term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina, begun and held at Raleigh on the first Monday of June last, Chief-Justice CHASE presiding, among other civil actions which passed to judgment were two, in which parties named DAVID and DANIEL KAHNWEILER were defendants of record, as I am informed. I have no particulars respecting said suits beyond the essential fact that, in due course after judgment against the defendants, the proper writs of execution were regularly issued, and placed in the hands of the Marshal, DANIEL R. GOODLOE, Esq., for the purpose of having them served against the property of the defendants. The Marshal charged his responsible Deputy, Mr. NEFF, with that duty, who, before executing the process, was expressly forbidden so to do, in a writing to that effect, (A,) by R. FRANK, an officer of the army, having command of the United States soldiery stationed at the military post of Wilmington.

Upon information of the action of the commandant of said post, the Marshal, who was at Raleigh, addressed a respectful letter to the superior officer of the former, Major-Gen. SICKLES, in which the Marshal of the United States for that Judicial District brought to the knowledge of the commanding officer of that reconstruction district the fact that the process of the Federal Courts was obstructed by one of his own subordinate officers. (B.)

Marshal GOODLOE does not appear, from this communication, to have addressed himself to Gen. SICKLES in the manner of a ministerial officer of justice on the occasion of a riotous or otherwise formidable resistance to civil process, demanding of an officer of the army the necessary military support, as it seems, might have been done with perfect consistency, and with unquestionable obligation upon the officer to respond whether the offenders were or were not troops of the United States under his command; but Mr. GOODLOE appears to have anticipated with confidence the prompt interposition of Gen. SICKLES for the vindication of the law, as the supreme object of his allegiance. He also reported his action to this office, with copies of the several papers. (C.) Upon receipt of these, a reply was made to the Marshal to the effect that no further action would be had here in the absence of information from Gen. SICKLES. (D.) It was confidently believed in this office that the obstruction would be promptly removed by command of Gen. SICKLES, or that, if he thought fit to hesitate in that duty, he would not, knowingly, suffer his authority to fall into collision with that of the national judiciary without first communicating with the seat of government. Under date of the 8th inst., however, some ten or eleven days after the obstruction of process began, the Marshal reported that he had received no response to his communication to Gen. SICKLES, referred to, and had seen it announced as a fact in the newspapers that the action of Col. FRANK had been formally confirmed by Gen. SICKLES. (F.)

Hereupon it was deemed unbecoming for this branch of public service to appear longer insensible in any degree to the paramount dignity of the civil authority, and accordingly such instructions were communicated to the Marshal, under date of the 13th instant, as should comport with the statutes in force for the protection of the judicial power of the Government.

He was further instructed that the statutes in force for the reconstruction of the Southern States did not extend in any respect to the Courts of the United States. (G.) The same had been said, in nearly the same words, by the Chief-Justice of the United States, on the solemn occasion of his opening the Court, whose authority is thus contemned. (H.) Under date of the 20th instant, a report was received from Marshal GOODLOE, in which he inclosed a copy of the following communication, addressed to his deputy:

HEADQUARTERS POST OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Aug. 17, 1867.

Mr. J. H. Neff, Deputy United States Marshal, Wilmington, N. C.:

SIR: My action in suspending until further orders the execution of certain decrees of the United States Courts in North Carolina, attempted to be enforced in violation of General Order No. 10, current series, from the headquarters Second Military District, having been approved by the Major General commanding, I shall not permit, until I receive further orders, the judgment or decree of any Court to be enforced in violation of existing orders, and shall use the necessary force to prevent it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. T. FRANK, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and
Capt. Eighth Infantry, Comdg. Post. (K.)

The Marshal adds that, in obedience to his instructions of the 13th inst., from this office, he will report the case to the District-Attorney for his action under the criminal laws of the United States, which, he says, is all that can be done in the presence of an overpowering military force, until the Government interposes. By this time, it is presumed that the proper District-Attorney has received due information of the offence. (L.) As yet, no express instructions have been issued to that officer in the premises. He is, of course, expected, and will be required to act with whatever resolution the occasion may call for.

In the latest report received from the Marshal, which bears the date of the last-mentioned, he announces that the letter which, in the first instance, he addressed to Major-Gen. SICKLES, and to which he has received no reply, at Wilmington. He mentions an indorsement thereon of several inquiries addressed, as he is understood to say to him, dated at Charleston, Aug. 12, but he does not state whether or not any signature was subjoined to them. He furnishes no full transcript of these indorsements, but reports a copy of his own made in response to those referred to, on the same letter. In his indorsement, the Marshal recites apparently some of the former: "Where and when the several causes of action accrued; whether the actions were for debt or other causes; when the suits were begun; when judgments were given, and when final process was issued," &c. If the object of the interrogatories was to elicit data upon which Gen. SICKLES could determine whether or not the proceedings were regular and valid, which had been conducted to judgement according to law, under the presidency of the Chief-Justice of the United States, I must say that it would be difficult to imagine a more preposterous affront to the Bench of Justice, legally considered, than to thus attempt to constrain or invite the ministerial officer of the Court to inquire into the validity of its process in his hands. The Marshal, with due propriety, declined to engage in the investigation, (M.)

Finally, by a communication of the 22d inst., a copy of which is herewith annexed, (N,) the approval of the Law Department is communicated to Marshal GOODLOE, with instructions substantially to the effect that he shall continue to execute process in conformity to the authority of the Court; that he is not bound to expose his person to manifest peril; that when menaced by force, as in the present instance, he shall report the particulars and names of all offenders, with their aiders and abettors, to the District-Attorney, as he has done in the present case; that he is required to deport himself as inoffensively as possible, but that he is not authorized to compromise the dignity of the Court, whose servant he is, by descending to negotiate with any person, however respectable, for the privilege of executing its authentic process, or of obeying the laws, and that the whole difficulty is to be promptly submitted to the Executive. Thus the matter stands.

Although it does not, in the humble opinion of the undersigned, qualify in any degree upon established and unquestionable principles of legal obligation, the relation which Gen. SICKLES and his subordinate officers and soldiers bear to the violated laws which are in force for the punishment of persons who obstruct the administration of justice in the Courts of the United States, yet it may be just to mention here that the remarkable action of that distinguished officer appears to have been prompted by the real persuasion that an order issued by himself in April last, of which, from an official copy, I quote entire the paragraph that touches this question—is of such uncommon dignity that it is his duty to enforce it, in its largest construction, in defiance of the Constitution and statutes at large. The following is the order:

"Judgments or decrees for the payment of money on causes of action arising between the 19th of December, 1860, and the 15th of May, 1865, shall not be enforced against the property or persons of the defendant. Proceedings in such causes of action now pending shall be stayed, and no suit or process shall be hereafter instituted or commenced for any such causes of action."

This order does not expressly except suits in or process of the Courts of the United States. Certainly such an exception must have appeared quite unnecessary. In case of controversies between citizens of different States, for example, the judicial power of the United States is vested anterior to all laws of Congress by express provision of the Constitution. A similar grant of jurisdiction by Gen. SICKLES must have appeared ridiculous, had such been inserted in his order, for the entranchisement of the Federal Courts. Much more absurd would it have appeared had the privilege been imparted by general order to the United States to institute suit, and realize, upon execution against a defaulting public agent, or a debtor, where the cause of action had arisen between the 19th of December, 1860, and the 15th of May, 1865. But the expediency of criminal prosecutions is at least as fully lodged in the discretion of the commander in the reconstruction district as that of collecting debts. It is to be understood that the punishment of counterfeiters of the national currency, robbers of the United States mail, &c.—through the instrumentality of the National Courts in the Carolinas—is conducted by tribunals deriving their jurisdiction from the forbearance of executive agents? There seems to be no probability that the order in question contemplated a usurpation so gross and so perilous to the good name of a loyal officer. Could it have been anticipated that upon a loose implication from an order promulgated by a military officer charged within a circumscribed locality with anomalous civil duties under a provisional system of restorative legislation, the judicial establishment of the Republic was to conceive itself ousted of jurisdiction, stripped of authority, and degraded to subserviency? Was it expected that the judges in consequence of such an implication would unfaithfully turn their backs upon petitioners for justice? It seems not. The construction which applies the order in question to the Courts of the Union is evidently an after-thought. The order is dated 11th April. On the 6th of June the Chief Justice opened the Court in Raleigh. That he publicly announced in substance for the information of all parties concerned on the occasion of seating himself on the bench, that it was incompatible with the authority of the national judiciary to sit where a military authority existed which could impede its process, and that it was solely in consequence of the fact that no such military authority then existed that he felt willing to hold that Court, was rendered notorious by general publication in the newspapers at the time. The order expressly forbids the institution or prosecution of certain suits. The Court was held after the solemn publication to the bar, and the people referred to, and the suits in question herein were prosecuted, all in open contempt of the order, and of all other orders tending to hinder the constitutional independence of the judiciary. Yet until after the departure of the presiding Sustice from the locality no steps, as far as I have information, were taken to enforce this order in the premises.

With the validity of the order, as operating upon the judicatures of the States whose resuscitation has been confided to the management of Major-Gen. SICKLES, and especially with the expediency of it, the present matter is not in the least concerned.

I respectfully submit that the case is one of those which lie within the purview of the statutes in force for the punishment of persons who obstruct process of the United States, and is simply the case of a high misdemeanor, legally contemplated. But in view of the respectability of the principal offender, and the corresponding danger to the higher dignity of the law, I understand that it is deemed necessary in thus laying before your Excellency the facts and documents, to annex to the foregoing statement some citations and reflections which appear to the undersigned to befit the grave occasion of an incipient attack by arms upon the department of justice.

It is respectfully suggested as a principle upon which difference of opinion cannot be anticipated in this country, that there is no rightful authority here which is not derived from the Constitution and laws of the United States.

It would seem to be highly impertinent to attempt to establish that proposition, and almost as impertinent to argue this necessary result, viz: that all military authority must be mediately or directly imparted by, and consequently dependent upon, the civil authority. Action by military persons, therefore, which is outside of this principle, must be unlawful; and if done with intent to resist that principle, as embodied in the Constitution and statutes, such action, if overt, and with arms, is treason against the United States. Military power is but a form in which the civil (which is the only) authority manifests itself in action. A conflict, therefore, between the civil and the military authority of the same sovereignty, is logically impossible, unless through the fault of public agents, either civil or military. The laws of a country must, and the ministers of those laws may be, in harmony; but they may not, and this from innocent or from culpable motives. These principles are of the utmost importance to public order, and have been so recognized by politicians of every school, and partisans of every faction of note, from the foundation of the Republic. Surely, no political party will repudiate, as none can exclusively claim, these essential conservative principles. No candid person would hesitate to accept their substance as indisputable; and we may thus eliminate at the outset most of the extraneous matters tending to complicate the unfortunate collision which has occurred, and may be warranted, I think, in inquiring whether it is anything in law but a misdemeanor or in violation of the laws in force for the furtherance of the judicial power.

But the high rank of the principal offender, as before suggested, and the salutary public objects to which his exorbitant action would probably be ascribed, no less than the great magnitude of the power with which he could support his error should he feel justified in such a course, are circumstances which give the occasion an extraordinary character and inspire the undersigned with that sense, both of its delicacy and importance, which demands the introduction here of the principles of the subject, as pronounced by standard authorities.

POWER AND SPHERE OF THE JUDICIARY.

Chancellor KENT says: "The judicial power of the United States is, in point of origin and title, equal with the other powers of government, and is as exclusively vested in the Courts created by or in pursuance of the Constitution as the legislative power is vested in Congress, or executive power in the President." (1 Com., 290, 291.)

The *Federalist*, No. 78, is an elaborate and luminous exposition of the central idea, that "the complete independence of the courts of justice is peculiarly essential in a limited constitution."

Mr. Justice STORY says: "The importance of the establishment of a judicial department in the National Government has already been incidentally discussed. The want of it constituted one of the vital defects of the confederation, and every Government must, in its essence, be unsafe and unfit for a free people where such a department does not exist, with powers coextensive with the legislative department. Where there is no judicial department to interpret, pronounce and execute the law—to decide controversies and to enforce rights—the Government must either perish by its own imbecility, or the other departments of government must usurp powers for the purpose of commanding obedience, to the destruction of liberty." (2d Story, Const. 1574.)

The same authority says, speaking of the judicial department, "To the people at large such an institution is peculiarly valuable, and it ought to be eminently cherished by them. On its firm and independent structure they may repose with safety, while they perceive in it a faculty which is only set in motion when applied to, but which, when thus brought into action, must proceed with competent power, if required to correct the error or subdue the oppression of the other branches of government." (*Ibid.*, 1576.)

And further: "The framers of the Constitution having these great principles in view, adopted two fundamental rules with entire unanimity; first, that a National Judiciary ought to possess powers coextensive with the legislative department." (*Ibid.*, 1,577.)

The Convention which framed the Constitution voted unanimously for the perpetual and invincible independence of the judicial department. (Journal of the Convention, Ed. 1808, pp. 100, 188.)

The Supreme Court of the United States says: "The object of the Constitution was to establish three great departments of Government—the legislative, the executive and the judicial departments. The first was to pass laws, the second to approve and execute them, and the third to expound and enforce them." (Martin vs. Hunter, 1 Wheaton, 329.)

Authority on this point is so uniform that the above may conclusively establish the sanctity, the dignity and the authority of the national department of justice. President WASHINGTON "considered the Judiciary the chief pillar upon which our National Government must rest," and immediately upon the organization of the Supreme Court addressed each one separately, in which he expressed his sense of the value of their independence of operation, and solicited their instruction. (See vol. 10 Sparks' Writings of Washington, pp. 35, 36.) I could not with greater humility conclude this particular topic, with my own general impressions concerning it, than by offering them in the unimpeachable counsel of Judge STORY:

"Nothing," says that great minister of justice, "is more facile in Republics than for demagogues, under artful pretences, to stir up combinations against the regular exercise of authority. Their selfish purposes are too often interrupted by the firmness and independence of upright magistrates, not to make them at all times hostile to a power which rebukes and an impartiality which condemns them. The Judiciary as the weakest point in the Constitution on which to make an attack, is therefore constantly that to which they direct their assaults; and a triumph here, aided by any momentary popular encouragement, achieves a lasting victory over the Constitution itself. Hence in Republics those who are to profit by public commotions or the prevalence of faction, are always the enemies of a regular and independent administration of justice. They spread all sorts of delusions in order to mislead the public mind and excite the public prejudices. They know full well that without the aid of the people their schemes must prove abortive; and they therefore employ every art to undermine the public confidence, and to make the people the instruments of subverting their own rights and liberties." (2 Story Const., 1,611.)

We must then, as we see, recognize the Judiciary as the third part of the Government; and let us now inquire what is the sphere of its authority? This is the same as the question: In what branch of public business is the Judiciary the supreme power of the nation?

The Constitution ordains:

"The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." (Art. III, ¶1.)

"The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

The Permanent Class.

The nature of terminating societies, as we have seen, is fixed for them by the fact that they consist of a definite number of shares, of a certain value, to be realized in cash at the earliest possible moment. This cardinal purpose unavoidably controls the whole operation. Rapid realization—in other words, large profit on loans—becomes the grand object, and is attained with but too great facility. Eager, or even feverish, competition for the loans is easily stimulated, if necessary, by the plausible aspect in which a borrowing operation can be presented to minds unused to rigorous calculation of financial consequences and legal liabilities, and to whom "interest," the sternest reality in money matters, is rather a fiction than a matter of practical experience. The popular effect of well-put proposals of this kind is well illustrated by the old arithmetical story of the man who hired himself out for one cent a day, stipulating only that his merely nominal pay should be doubled each week during the year. If anything is lacking of a profitable *furor*, the excitement of the auction answers all purposes. There is, in fact, among the working classes, until they are educated by experience, no difficulty at all in carrying the premiums or profits on loans by these means, to any height deemed prudent for the interest of the lenders. Capital is of course obtained from large or small holders with the utmost facility for an operation so lucrative, and the establishment of this class of building societies becomes so easy and so profitable, that it is not at all surprising that they should be here, as in England, at first almost the only kind projected, and should spring up with the suddenness and profusion of mushrooms. Of six associations started the present Summer in New-York and Brooklyn, we have five terminating societies against one permanent, and of the latter class we hear mention of only two others, in Philadelphia and Charleston respectively. It is certain, nevertheless, in the nature of things, if we mistake not, that here, as in England again, experience will prove to the working people what is so evident to business men, and that it will soon become impossible to engage them in terminating societies. The permanent building societies of England may be called the English savings banks. There are forty of them in Liverpool against two savings banks commonly so-called.

Permanent societies, from the nature of the case, must, in the long run, at least, conform to the real interest of borrowers as well as of lenders, and hence are not so easily and rapidly started, on a truly permanent plan. Persons whose object is simply to get a house on the easiest terms, are, of course, not slow to perceive the great difference in the inducements offered them, and to take a minimum share with that view, if they can be assured that loans will soon be forthcoming. But loans, to be forthcoming, presuppose depositors, or investors, in due proportion, and the moderate movement of this class necessarily checks the rush of the other. Indeed, it is found necessary sometimes for the Association to borrow capital from outside, in order to move on with activity and satisfaction to its members. On the whole, however, dependence must be mainly placed on the rational calculations of steady, frugal people, such as actually keep and accumulate money in the savings banks, willing and expecting to do each his part, and patiently to coöperate with the rest in establishing the common fund, instead of merely profiting by an immediate and clear advance from the Association.

We take, to illustrate the operation of a permanent society, the plan of the Brooklyn Association already referred to, which is modeled upon the matured system now adopted in England, having the advantage of the services of a Secretary who has had long experience in these institutions in Liverpool. The shares are of the assumed value of $500 each, and on each share subscribed for an entrance fee of $1 is required, and a weekly payment of the same amount. Shares may be withdrawn or transferred, and with them any profits accrued, on sixty days' notice and payment of $1 on each share; but a share does not participate in profits until the second annual dividend after it was issued. Interest at 6 per cent. is allowed on all shares paid up annually or semi-annually in advance. A reserve fund of $5,000 against losses is also maintained out of the first year's profits on all shares, or, if these prove insufficient, out of the general profits. For default in payment of weekly dues, a fine of five cents is imposed for the first week, increasing, by five cents weekly, to twenty-five cents, which is continued weekly until the fines equal the dues before paid, when the share becomes forfeited, and the holder ceases to be a member of the Association.

Shareholders may be either depositors, or borrowers merely, or both; that is, on receiving the allotment of a loan, they may, if they please, withdraw their shares and be relieved from the payment of weekly dues, and also receive back the payments already made, but will no longer participate in profits. When a loan is offered, all members have the privilege of competing therefor by sealed bids of premium, (which it is proposed to limit to 8 per cent.,) stating also what amount is required, and the member to whom it is awarded must pay entrance fees for such number of shares as the loan exceeds in amount the par value of shares already held by him, and also a deposit of $10 on each share toward the repayment of the loan. The premium bid is also paid, or deducted from the loan in advance. In case of a plurality of bidders at the highest rate, the loan is awarded between them by lot. The purchase to be made must be surveyed and approved by the proper officers of the Association, and a first mortgage thereon execued to the Association, all expenses, insurance and taxes to be punctually paid by the borrower, under penalties. The loan must be taken and payments made within three months after the award, or it will be resold, and the defaulting member charged with the loss, if any. Thenceforward repayments must be made monthly, as follows: On a five-years' loan, $10 10 per share, ($500;) ten years, $5 80; fifteen years, $4 35. The fines for default are, for the first month, 50 cents per share; second, $1; third, $2; fourth, $3; fifth, $4; sixth, $5; after which the mortgage is to be foreclosed.

Taking the longest loan, as easiest, (for persons of the smallest incomes,) we find that the annual payment on a loan of $2,000—or rather, of say $1,800 net—for the premium, deposit and entrance fees are not likely to amount to less than ten per cent.—will be $208 80, or 11 6-10 per cent. on the actual investment. For this rent, with the addition of insurance, taxes and repairs, which will certainly raise it to $225, and probably to $250, the borrower enjoys, and at the same time acquires, his humble home, with all improvements which he may have found leisure or means to add, and any rise of value which a judicious purchase may have insured, not to mention the $40 deposit, which applies on his last year's payment. The profit of the purchase will certainly have been favorably affected by the cool and keen self-interest of the expert representatives of the Association, who have to pass upon the purchase in the first place. The interest and influence of the members of the Association will also be naturally enlisted to promote the mortgagor's solvency up to the point where his property is indubitably worth, at auction, all that he owes on it, and even to the successful achievement of the purchase. A house worth $3,000 or $4,000 will cost about the same annual percentage. On the whole, it comes to an addition of twenty-five or thirty per cent. to one's inevitable house-rent during fifteen years as the price of a home of one's own, to be immediately possessed and ultimately owned in fee simple.

The desirableness of these terms to those who by no other means can command the immediate credit they require for house building may possibly operate to run up premiums, as in the other companies, in spite of the sealed bids, beyond a point to which sensible men can follow. This would be fatal to permanent success or the success of a permanent Association, and it is therefore proposed to limit the premium, as before stated, to eight per cent. But this restriction will not of itself obviate the evil. In fact, it will give occasion for it in a new and more demoralizing form, unless coupled with a rule that no member to whom a loan is awarded shall transfer the same to another. Otherwise, speculators will run no risk in bidding on every loan, in twenty names at once, if they choose, at the maximum rate of premium, or as near it as they find that other bidders are disposed to go; thus securing many chances of receiving the award by lot, which they will then virtually sell to the highest bidder.

The profit to the investing members will be found liberal, on a rough glance at the transaction, from their point of view. On each $500 share, in a fifteen-years' loan, the Association receives $4 35 monthly, which is worth, with average interest, say $54 a year, or twelve per cent., for the whole term on the $4 50 which they actually issue to the borrower for the first year only. Of the $54 a year, $30 suffice to clear off the principal of the loan, leaving $24 for annual interest on an average amount of $240 out during the fifteen years. This gives ten per cent. per annum for the use of the funds, which will be but very slightly reduced by the frugal expenses of the Association. If the loans are managed with proper skill and care, no savings bank can be so profitable or substantially safer.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS IN OHIO.

Sunday—A Correction—The Canvass in Ohio—The Issue—The Orators—Probable Result—The Presidency.

The Beeches, Friday, Aug. 23, 1867.

I don't know whether I or you, Mr. Times, made the mistake of dating my last letter on Sunday. I never wrote an article for a newspaper on Sunday, although not what in the days of the Puritans would be deemed a strict constructionist of Sabbath observance. I think it clear that, according to the Scriptures, no labor should be done on that day; and, to a literary man, writing is as much labor as ploughing is to a farmer. There are many who would think me wrong in writing for a newspaper on Sunday, and therefore I desire this correction. I don't believe with what is reported of Daniel Webster, that all days are alike in a revolution, especially when the revolution is of our own making; nor do I think that the Whig leaders of twenty years ago gained anything by uttering ideas alike false to truth and to religion; nor that any party will gain by such a course in future.

Having made this correction, let me plunge *in medias res*. The political canvass in Ohio is always an important one—even when it is known beforehand who is to be elected. It is important because it give the key-note of the entire central West. If Ohio give a decided vote, you need not expect any of the ten States, west and north of it, including Missouri and Colorado, to go otherwise. These States give about one hundred electoral votes on the Presidential election; in other words, they decide that election entirely. If Ohio carries the Constitutional Amendment (as I believe it will,) and gives the Radical candidate (for, there are no Republican candidates there) a decided majority, you may rely upon it, that these one hundred electoral votes will be given to an uncompromising Republican candidate for the Presidency. By that I mean a Republican, and one whose principles on important questions cannot be mistaken. I say this by way of warning to those who think that any kind of machinery in New-York will be available to an amphibious candidate who is equally ready to walk on land or water. That game (in the vulgar tongue) in played out. I recommend the conservative politicians of New-York to read Mr. Seward's speech at Annapolis, with some care; for, whether he meant it or not, there is a good deal of truth in it. The canvass in Ohio, is, therefore, important—not that there is any serious doubt about the result, but that the course of the canvass, the ideas thrown out and the majority given, will indicate the popular opinion in the West. I will, therefore, give you a true view of the ground. First, the Republicans plant themselves on the doctrines of the war, and the corollaries which follow from them. 1. That the Confederate States were conquered, and therefore the Reconstruction Acts of Congress are just and legitimate. 2. That Slavery being abolished, the negro should justly be placed on the same ground of civil and political rights as the white man. 3. That the finances of the United States should be conducted with the utmost economy, but that every dollar of the public debt should be paid fully, without any attempt to diminish its value, by paying it with an extraordinary issue of currency. These principles are plain, and no man can mistake them. To these ideas the Democrats, under the lead of Vallandigham, Pendleton and Thurman oppose: 1. That the Reconstruction Acts are "despotism"—putting the negro over the white man—"always spelling negro with too "g's;") 2. That the negro may be free, but has no right to vote, and is and ought to be kept in a state of inferiority. 3. That we didn't agree to pay gold for our debts, and therefore should pay them in currency—the result of which must be an immense depreciation of currency. These are the exact points made in the speeches of Vallandigham and Pendleton. The issues reduced to the fewest words are—"Whether the war was right?" "Whether the negro is a man?" "And whether we ought to pay our honest debts?" This is the marrow of the whole Democratic doctrine. I think it unfortunate for the Democratic Party of the United States that it should risk its cause on such issues, or be advocated by such men. But so it is, and neither the Democrats nor the Conservatives of New-York will be able to avoid the fatal consequences of the campaign in Ohio, unless I am much mistaken in the signs of the political horizon.

The canvass in Ohio is conducted with more ability and dignity than any one I have seen in my experience. Gov. Dennison spoke at Athens an able and elaborate speech, fully written out. Gen. Hays is conducting the campaign with a vigor and spirit far exceeding the anticipations of his performance; Wade, at Marietta, was thorough, fresh and searching; John Sherman is putting forth his whole strength. These speeches are all reported at full length in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and I think give evidence of great improvement in the political talent and manners of the times. The Democratic speeches are fully reported also, the Republican Press desiring not merely to give the news of the day, but to show forth the Democratic doctrine in its best colors. One striking feature of the canvass is that the Democratic speakers are all of the Peace Party. Not a single known War Democrat appears in the field on their side. This, I think, is for them an ominous sign of the result. It is, in fact, an appeal to the people to acknowledge themselves wrong in the war. I don't think the people of Ohio are at all likely to do that. On the contrary, (all other things being equal,) I should think the Democratic ticket would be beaten 60,000 majority. But other things are not exactly the same. The proposed amendment in favor of negro suffrage is disliked by some Republicans, and, so far as that goes, is a drawback to the ticket. Still I don't believe there will be more than 8,000 difference between the amendment and the Governor. But the thing which makes most difference is, that this is the year for a comparatively small vote. Just so far as the whole vote is diminished, the majority will be reduced *pro rata*. But, on the other hand, events are counterbalancing that difficulty. The Democrats, as I said, put only Peace-Secession men forward. They all belong to the Vallandigham school, and must bear the odium of it; but, on the other side, the Republicans have the ablest and most influential men in the State out—Wade, Dennison, Sherman, Hays, Cox, are all in the field, and soon we expect to hear Colfax and Morton. The man whom the people want most to hear, and whose voice is most potent, is Gov. Morton—he is so straightforward, so unflinching, so reliable, that the people have great confidence in him. On a review of the whole canvass, I think Ohio will give a majority for the Constitutional Amendment, and a more decided majority for Gen. Hays. If this be so the intriguers will find it hard to get up a nomination for President on the ground of expediency. The fact is, the Republican Party is not one in which the expediency gentlemen are likely to make good terms. I recommend them to make the best terms they can with the Democratic Party, for that needs help, and will pay high for it, provided they have anything to pay with. No man will be nominated by the Republicans for the Presidency who keeps his mouth shut on any important question. We want no more Tylers, or Taylors, or Fillmores, or Johnsons. Mr. Lincoln was nominated and supported in the West on the well-understood ground of carrying the Slavery question to its final issue. He never flinched; and we want no man to succeed him who will flinch on any great question before the public mind.

Some of my readers may not like to have this truth told so plainly, but I have been a long observer of the course of politics in this country, and long familiar with the views and opinions of the Western people, and I tell you the people will not consent to support another candidate for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency on the general grounds of loyalty or Republicanism. They must know his opinion on suffrage, finance and foreign policy, and be assured that he has some personal qualifications to fit him for the office. A President is not to be elected now by either claptrap or caucus. We are nearly forty millions of people, and cannot be managed—as we were formerly—by Regents at Albany, Richmond, Washington or New-York. "Let the dead bury their dead," say the Democratic traitors, and so let it be.

A Veteran Observer.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Atlanta, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 24, 1867.

The registration returns, as far as known, and the evident disposition of a large majority of those who have qualified as voters, leave no reasonable doubt that the Convention will be adopted and that the Congressional plan of reconstruction will prevail against the restoration by constitutional gravitation, which Mr. Hill and Gov. Perry favor. There are districts where, perhaps, the vote "against Convention" will predominate; but they are very few. That the registered voters of Georgia will conform to the Sherman supplemental and explanatory bills, is in my judgment, as certain as that the day of election will arrive.

The question now is, who will be the delegates to the Convention, or rather, from what class of men must the delegates be chosen. There is a good deal of natural anxiety on this subject. If, as the acts of Congress seem to allow, the delegates can be chosen from the body of registered voters, and no other qualification is required in a representative than is required for an elector, the people will elect men of intelligence, character and experience, who, while they will discharge their duty and do all that is necessary to secure the restoration of the State in a manner acceptable to Congress, will guard against those wild ultraisms into which men of extreme views would be likely to run from passion and prejudice, or from ignorance and incapacity, controlled and prompted by outside influences of an extreme character. The people are so accustomed to take glaring views of everything, they now fear that Gen. Pope will order that no man shall be eligible as a delegate to the Convention who cannot take the test oath. I do not believe there is any ground for the apprehension, as the law does not demand any such qualification, and as it is notorious that, were such a restriction to be imposed, outside of the Northern men who have settled in the State since the close of the war, and the negroes, it would be impossible to find a sufficient number of men to constitute the Convention. The laws and legislation require that all persons appointed to State office by the military authority shall take the test oath, and and of those so appointed in this State, it is confidently asserted that the United States District-Attorney is about to indict a number for perjury, inasmuch as it is indisputably true that during the war they were rebels of the most rabid order, and, therefore, could not take the test oath without committing perjury. If, therefore, the delegates must take the oath, a very large number, if not a majority, must be negroes; and, quite apart from any prejudice or feeling of caste which may remain, the knowledge that there are no negroes in the State capable of discharging the duties which devolve upon the Convention, and that thus the vital interests of the community may be imperiled, creates a wide-spread uneasiness and apprehension, of which I can give you no adequate idea. The recent order that negroes shall serve on juries makes this apprehension all the keener, especially as rumor says that Gen. Pope is about to issue another order excluding from the jury-box every one who cannot subscribe to the iron-clad oath. I do not credit this rumor either. I think that the General's order excluding from the lists of jurors all who have not taken the registration oath, has been exaggerated into an order excluding all who cannot take the test oath. Were the rumor true, it would amount pratically to an exclusion of the white population from the jury-box, and would justify the alarm that is felt; for, however strong the desire to elevate the negro and give him perfect legal and political equality with the white man, every one who lives in these States knows that there is not one negro in a hundred who possesses now the intelligence, information and sense of moral obligation necessary to be a juror, passing on questions of life and death, and matters involving the most intricate relations of property. Time and education may qualify them, but at present the blacks cannot by themselves perform the part in the execution of the law which is assigned to jurors.

There is no place in the State where rumors are so abundant as here. It is the paradise of the political gossip. The population is large and heterogeneous. Every class and degree and shade of opinion are here represented. All sorts of headquarters, from those of the commanding general down to those of the deputy agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, are established here. There is a constantly ebbing and flowing population going out and coming in at all hours of the day and night on the scores of trains which run out and in to the north, south, east and west, and as various and shifting as are the population, so are the reports which jostle each other at every street corner.

I have purposely kept aloof from military headquarters, as I have from the headquarters of anti-reconstruction. I believe, as a looker-on, unprejudiced by personal association with either side, I can more efficiently gather and present the truth. All those whom I know who have had occasion to call on Gen. Pope, have invariably spoken of the courtesy, affability and kindness with which they have been received, and of the just, considerate spirit in which he appears to desire and execute the laws. I have heard the same in relation to his staff, and more especially in regard to Gen. Dunn, who acts in some sort as legal adviser to the commanding general. Gen. Pope is intelligent and practical, and though there are many who say he is too fond of trying hazardous experiments, and issuing orders to gratify passion and punish a whole people from motives of malice, it is certain that his Administration on the whole has been acceptable to the people, and has been regarded as less oppressive than that of other District Commanders. Within a recent period this feeling has changed, and has given place to one of uneasiness and fear that the military rule is about to become much more severe and arbitrary, much less observant of law, and much more dependent on the caprice of the commander. I have endeavored to discover the cause of this change by conversing with men of moderate opinions, capable of judging, and uninfluenced by outside prejudice. They have observed the change, and regret it. They told me that it is attributable to the General's interference with the decrees of the Courts in matters having no possible connection with politics, to his arbitrary and summary removal of capable public officers on the complaint of unworthy and interested parties, and to the appointment in their place of incapable and disreputable persons, and to the outrages committed throughout the State by subordinate officers, without rebuke or censure from headquarters. My informants adduced several instances to show the justice of their opinion. One from Middle Georgia cited the case of the removal of the county seat of Twiggs County. The State Legislature enacted that the capital of that county should be Jeffersonville, and not Marion as heretofore. The people of the county ratified the act. Objection being made by the Judges of the inferior Court, on whom devolved the duty of the removal of the Court-house, &c., the matter was brought before the Superior Court on writ of *mandamus*, and that Court ordered that the law be executed. Appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal of last resort affirmed the decree of the Court below. In compliance with this judgment the county buildings and archives were removed. Gen. Pope has reversed all the proceedings, legislative and judicial, and ordered that the county seat be removed back to Marion, for the reason that the negro population have not had an opportunity to vote on the question. Another gentleman alluded to an order issued to the Sheriff of Bibb County, (I am not positive as to the name of the county, but I think it was Bibb, because a gentleman from Macon was my informant,) directing him to stay execution of a process of the Courts with reference to the sale and distribution of property, although the mandate to the Sheriff was in strict conformity with law, and issued by a Court of competent jurisdiction. Another, just from Clarke County, spoke of the arrest by the military of a gentleman named Sparks because he had said he would not board at a hotel with Federal officers, for the reason that he did not wish to hear or say anything offensive or disagreeable, and added that the commanding officer of the post of Athens had publicly declared in a bar-room that no language could express his utter contempt for the people of that town.

All this is *ex parte* testimony, though the facts are undoubtedly so; but it was not given in any accusatory spirit. On the contrary, those who spoke to me are eminently conservative, kindly disposed to Gen. Pope, and anxious for the subsistence of friendly relations between the General and the people. They alluded to these circumstances only in order to account for the regrettable increase of severity in the rule of the military and the decrease of confidence and good feeling on the part of the people towards the commanding General.

So far as my personal observation goes, a great deal of this bad feeling is due to the unwarranted and unwarrantable harshness and disrespect of subordinate officers toward the people, amounting in many cases to unprovoked insult. Of the causes of this state of things, I will give my opinion in another letter.

The oft-recurring rumor that Gen. Pope has made up his mind to depose Gov. Jenkins, and appoint a Provisional Governor who will zealously favor reconstruction, is again very rife, and the military appointee to succeed the elected magistrate is pointed out with certainty by the respective friends of the various aspirants who are unusually positive that their man is *the* man whom Gen. Pope must select. Mr. Foster Blodgett, Mr. James Johnson, Ex-Provisional Governor, and a number of gentlemen who dwell hereabouts, are those who are "spoken of," and the fact that there has been quite recently a gathering of these individuals at headquarters, has made outsiders believe that there is "something in it," and that we are on the eve of great events.

I have not heard that Gov. Jenkins has violated any understanding between him and the Commanding General, or done any act which could embarrass the latter in the execution of the military laws; but it is well known that he is not in favor of the military bills or the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and though he offers no potent opposition, he is nevertheless in Gen. Pope's opinion a serious hindrance, which it may be necessary to remove. The General has seen proper to make a number of removals of State officers, within the last few days, for alleged neglect of duty, and for avowed opposition to the policy of Congress. The Solicitor-General of the Western Circuit, Mr. Samuel Thurmond, and Mr. Albert Lamar, Solicitor of the County Court of Muscogee County, are the most prominent of the decapitated officials. The former is said to have been dismissed in consequence of his absence at the Superior Court for Gwinnett County, at which certain parties were indicted for an assault on a Northern man, and were acquitted. Mr. Lamar was removed on account of his declared opposition to the reconstruction bills in the Columbus paper of which he is editor.

I have just met a gentleman from Lowndes County, Alabama, one of the most extensive planters in that portion of the State, and he emphatically contradicts the published reports of the ravages of the caterpillars and the boll worms. He represents the crops as the finest he ever saw, and especially corn. I cannot say that all the stories of caterpillars, worms and grasshoppers are fabulous, but I know that many of them are so. The published accounts represented Lowndes County, Alabama, as almost devastated; and yet an intelligent planter just from there, whose word can be implicitly believed, says that the crops are unusually flourishing. The crops in Georgia are, on the whole, first-rate. There has been somewhat more rain than was needed, and the grass is not as dead as it might have been, but the cotton and corn are luxuriant. The cotton is opening slowly, and in this respect is backward; but if the frosts delay their coming to a reasonably late day in October, the yield will be very large.

Quondam.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says: "It is the deliberate purpose of the people of Alabama to push forward the work of reconstruction until it reaches a point of complete success. This purpose becomes firmer and more determined every day. The people are not only anxious for a settlement of our political troubles, but they are resolved to have it. Success is not only already fully assured, but there is a growing increase in the number of those who are to consummate the work."

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Can Congress Regulate Suffrage in the States—Views of Hon. Lyman Trumbull.

From the Chicago Advance.

However desirable it may be in the minds of many to abrogate the unjust discrimination on account of color which prevails in the qualification for voters in most of the States, and to establish a uniform rule in that respect, particularly in the election of Federal officers, the loyal people of the land have recently made too great a struggle for the maintenance of the Constitution to seek to accomplish the object by Congressional enactment, at a sacrifice of the obvious meaning and spirit of that instrument. The fundamental law, known as the Constitution, emanating directly from the sovereign people, and placing on their Representatives limitations in the exercise of power, can never be disregarded without endangering the private rights and the public liberties of the people, as well as the existence of the Union of which it forms the truest security. There can be no stability in the Government without a fixed fundamental law. Hence the first step toward a free Government is a written Constitution, in which is expressed the sovereign will of the people in relation to the form and power of Government, and the extent of authority delegated to their agents. To trust representatives with unlimited discretion, or allow them to exercise powers not granted, would be to make them the masters instead of the servants of the people, and such a representative Government would be little better than despotism.

But it needs no argument to restrain a loyal Congress from attempting to regulate suffrage in the States, when it is once shown that the Constitution confers no such power; and, however desirable the thing may be in itself, some other way will be sought to accomplish the object.

The only clause in the Constitution on the subject of the qualification of voters is to be found in article 1, section 2, as follows:

"The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature."

Manifestly this section does not prescribe the qualifications of voters, nor confer on Congress the power to do so. So far from it, it leaves each State to determine for itself the qualifications of the electors of the most numerous branch of its Legislature, and adopts that qualification, whatever it may be, as the one requisite for the electors of representatives to Congress. This clause was not made part of the Constitution without consideration. The journal of the Convention shows that it was a subject that underwent discussion, and a motion was made to strike out the last member of the section, relating to the qualifications of electors, in order to insert a different one, which received the vote of only one State—Delaware. Maryland divided her vote, and every other State voted against it. It was known at that time that different qualifications were prescribed in the various States for electors of the most numerous branch of their Legislatures, and that the representatives from one State would be elected by voters possessing different qualifications from those in another; and such has been the case from that day till this. The authors of the *Fedealist*, who were themselves members of the Convention which framed the Constitution, and who did so much by their clear and lucid articles to bring about its adoption, understood it as leaving the qualifications of electors to be fixed by the several States, and all the commentators who have written on the Constitution have so understood it. The Government of the United States is one of derivative and not of inherent powers. It possesses such powers as are conferred upon it by the Constitution and no others; and, that there might be no misapprehension about this, the instrument itself declares in so many words that: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." The Constitution contains not a syllable in regard to the regulation of suffrage in a State. Whence then the claim of authority in Congress over that subject?

It cannot be derived from that clause which requires that "the United States guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government," because such a construction would be inconsistent with the clause already quoted, which leaves to each State to fix the qualifications of electors of the most numerous branch of its Legislature; and for the further reason that a republican Government does not depend upon the number of the people who participate in the primary election of Representatives. The Constitution is to be interpreted as it was understood by those who made it, and it will not be denied that at that time suffrage was much more restricted in all the States than it is in any of them at present; still no one can suppose that the men who made the Constitution intended to declare all their States anti-republican, or that the States themselves would have adopted a Constitution which they supposed susceptible of such an interpretation. If to constitute a republican form of government a certain number must participate in the election of officers, how many must it be, and of what officers? Must it be a majority of the adult population? This has never been the case in any State, for females constituting one-half have seldom voted anywhere. In many of the States Judges and many other officers are not elected by a popular vote, but receive their appointments from the Executive. Is this anti-republican? Even the electors of President are to be appointed in each State in such manner as the Legislature shall direct; and shall it be said that the United States is not a Republic, because its Chief Magistrate is not elected by a popular vote? Or because Senators are elected by the Legislatures of the several States instead of by the people direct? The republican form of government required to be guaranteed to each State is a government of such a character as existed in the States when the Constitution was framed; and for Congress, under the plea of regulating suffrage, to declare such governments anti-republican, would be the subversion instead of the guarantee of republican forms of government, and would necessarily abrogate all existing State Governments, since every one does now and always has regulated suffrage for itself.

But for the fact that a bill has been introduced into the present Congress purposing to prescribe the qualifications of voters in the States, it would seem almost a work of supererogation to combat such a proposition. The zeal with which the measure was pressed and the danger lest, because the object to be attained is believed by many to be just and right, it may receive their support, without sufficiently looking to the want of authority in Congress to pass such a law, make it necessary to call attention to it; for, even to do a right thing in a wrong way is often fraught with greater danger than to leave the thing undone, and is never justifiable when there is a right way by which it may be accomplished. It has been suggested that by the adoption of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, authority over the suffrage question has been conferred upon Congress; but it is difficult to conceive what that has to do with voting, unless it be assumed that every free citizen must necessarily be a voter, which would confer suffrage on every person in the land, without regard to age, sex or condition; an assumption which the wildest advocate for the extension of suffrage has never ventured to make. No such meaning has been given to the Constitution of any of the free States in which slavery has been prohibited. It has, however, been said that Congress has the same power to pass a law regulating suffrage in the States as it had to pass the Civil Rights Bill, securing all persons in the land in their rights of person and property. If this were so, it would only prove the Civil Rights Act invalid, without making another act involving the same principles constitutional; but in truth there is a wide difference between an act securing all free persons in their civil rights of person and property, and one which confers upon them the right to vote. The one is founded on that natural equality which is due to all and cannot justly be denied to any, no matter what their age, condition or sex, for even infants, idiots and lunatics have the same rights to life, liberty and property as others; the other is founded on the law of the State, supposed to have its origin in the consent of the governed, and that consent is qualified according to the interest and policy of those forming the Government. An abstract, indefeasable right to elect and be elected was never asserted by any people. If such a right exists it must be universal, and extend to persons of every age, sex, degree and character. "The law of natural equality," says Burlamaqui, "prohibits our injuring any person, and commands the reparation of damage done." The Constitutional Amendment having abolished slavery, all persons in the United States were thereby restored to their natural equality of rights and obligations, and hence Congress under the clause of the amendment authorizing it to secure these rights by appropriate legislation, had authority to pass the Civil Rights Act; but the power to choose a Chief Magistrate or other officer to exercise dominion over others as well as the voter, not being a fundamental condition of nature, but a privilege conferred by those who constitute the Government, according as their interests or policy dictate, Congress has no warrant, in the absence of authority, conferred upon it by the Constitution under which it alone acts, to say who shall or shall not vote in a State. The terms of the amendment to the Constitution now pending before the States for ratification, and which was proposed by Congress since the adoption of the one abolishing Slavery, shows conclusively that Congress did not suppose that it had authority under the amendment abolishing Slavery, or any other provision of the Constitution, to regulate suffrage in the States; because the pending amendment contains a clause declaring that when the right to vote in any State is denied to any male citizen twenty-one years of age, the basis of representation from such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens bears to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State; thereby clearly leaving it to the State to deny the right to vote to such of its citizens as it should think proper, subject to a reduction of its representation in Congress.

The legislation of Congress regulating suffrage in the rebel States does not militate against the foregoing views. That legislation is based on the authority of Congress over the rebel States as conquered territory. It may be admitted that those States were never out of the Union, and, so far as the Constitution and laws of the United States are concerned, were as completely subject to both during the whole period of the war and since, as they were before the war. The Post-office, revenue, judicial and all other laws of the United States of a general character in a legal sense, extended as completely over them as States during the rebellion as before. The United States lost none of its legal authority over them as States by the rebellion, but the States themselves lost all their rights as States, which could only be wielded through the machinery of a State Government. Hence they lost their representation in both Houses of Congress, because they had neither a State Legislature to choose Senators, nor State laws under which Representatives could be elected. The State Governments were destroyed by the rebellion, but the legal authority of the United States over the States was never destroyed. The hostile State Governments which were inaugurated in lieu of the State Governments which they destroyed, were in turn overthrown and conquered by the United States. This left those States without State Governments of any kind, and without the ability to exercise any of their functions belonging to them as States in the Union, which could only be exercised through the agency of State Governments.

The United States did not, by the conquest of the rebel States, destroy its own authority over them as States; that continued just the same as before the war; but it did not destroy the hostile State governments which had been established, and, thereupon, in the absence of any legitimate State governments, became invested as conqueror with the powers belonging to the State governments, till such governments could be reëstablished; and it is under this power as conqueror that Congress assumes, during the process of reconstruction, to control, by military power, the local affairs of such States, and to regulate suffrage therein.

No one would pretend that Congress could subject the people of Illinois or New-York to the military rule which has been established in the rebel States; and there is as little warrant for saying that it could regulate suffrage in Illinois or New-York because it has done so in the rebel States.

If the views expressed are correct, it follows that there are two ways of securing impartial suffrage throughout the Union. One is for the States themselves to adopt it, which is being done by some already; and, now that the subject is being agitated and its justice being made apparent, it is to be hoped it will soon commend itself to all. The other is by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, adopting impartial suffrage throughout the Union, which, to become effective, must be ratified by three-fourths of the States.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Speech of Hon. Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, on the Policy of Congress.

Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, member of Congress from Ohio, although still suffering from his recent illness, addressed a large political meeting in Columbus on the 29th of August. From his remarks we quote:

I turn now, my countrymen, for a few moments, to another element of this Fall's discussions. I mean the duty of the people toward them lately in rebellion, and to their States. The rebellion and its great Northern ally mean to resist and defeat the *bona fide* execution of all reconstruction laws passed by Congress, and to secure to the disloyal the control of the rebel States in the next vote for President, and to thrust themselves into the Congress of the United States, all in defiance of all laws prescribing terms of restoration. Or, if any forms of compliance shall be gone through, they are to be simulated, and such frauds upon the law as will defeat its designs and secure to the disloyal the control of these States. That this is the design of Mr. Johnson and his rebel allies, North and South, is so apparent now to a sagacious people that I shall not stop to prove anything about it. Besides, what Congress did in these reconstruction laws is so connected in principle with the pending Constitutional amendment in Ohio that no argument can be complete touching that amendment which does not show the rightfulness of the action of Congress touching the matter of suffrage in these States.

To know what the Congress ought to have done in the readmission of the rebel States to the Government of the Union, and to decide upon the wisdom and patriotism of the course of the two parties touching this great question, it is essential to know and appreciate the state of the country at the time we came to act upon the restoration of these States. Let my countrymen bring back to their memories the leading and sad events of our most recent history. Let them remember, first of all that the rebellion was, by the solemn judgment of its own Vice-President, utterly causeless, unjust and monstrous, and was an attempt to overthrow the best Government ever existing amongst men; that the rebels made the war causelessly, in order to establish a new Government upon the ruins of the old, in which slavery was to be the corner-stone: that every means of averting the war had been resorted to, and had been by the traitors rejected with scorn; that we had even offered to make slavery eternal, and incapable of being abolished by amendment of the Constitution; that in its prosecution they destroyed our people by every means of assassination and cruelty which hellish ingenuity could contrive, and they put to death 60,000 of our sons and brothers, all in contempt of the rules of international law and of humanity; that for the war's support they repudiated and confiscated all claims and property belonging to a loyal citizen; that to defend and preserve the nation's life against this most huge and fiendish attack, the nation was compelled to send into the field nearly two millions of its children, of whom near half a million they murdered; that they made this war cost you three thousand millions of dollars, and filled your country with the widows and fatherless, to be the pensioned wards of the Government for life; that not a rebel army was ever disbanded, nor gun laid down, nor fort or field surrendered except when these were forced from relentless traitors in crushing defeat.

WANT OF LOYALTY AFTER THE WAR.

Next look at the state of their loyalty at the time they demanded their readmission to power. Into that question the country and Congress looked with a thoroughness and care unprecedented. To decide whether the traitor had repented of his crime, had abandoned the doctrine of secession and would not again attempt the destruction of the nation if admitted to rule, you exhausted every possible means of information. You appointed for that investigation Committees of Congress, and heard thousands of witnesses on oath, both rebel and loyal. You heard the utterances of their politicians and orators. You read the traitorous declarations of their Press. You saw their rebel flag displayed in all public processions and in all their civil displays. You heard the rebel songs in their theatres and other amusements. You saw all their honors lavished upon their rebel dead. You saw every known loyalist assassinated or driven from their country unless protected by our army. You saw them select for their State officers only the most eminent of their traitors. You saw them, by carefully prearranged plans of murder, commence, and, as far as they could, execute the work of assassinating every loyal man in their communities, of which Memphis and New-Orleans are examples. You saw them (as at New-Orleans) make service in the rebel army a condition precedent to being appointed to any office. You heard no one of their millions express any sorrow for his part in the rebellion, or any abandonment of the claimed right to destroy the Union by secession. And then, when their last ally, Johnson, notified them that they should elect members to our Congress, you saw them select—in defiance of the law of Congress, which prohibited from holding office men who could not truly make oath that they had not engaged in the rebellion—the very leaders of the rebellion; they sent to our Senate Stephens, the Vice-President of the rebellion, and Johnson and Graham and Fuller and Furrow and Foster and Harrison, the men who in the rebel Congress made their Andersonvilles. They sent to your Congress Cook and Wolford and Turner and Manning and Kennedy and McGowan and Battle and Alcomb and Reynolds and Pison—all officers in the rebel armies, who came to us while their garments were yet smeared with blood of our patriotic dead, and their faces were begrimed with the smoke of battle, and demanded to be instantly admitted to rule our Government. *They have not got in yet!*

By such methods as these, and such proofs as these, the Congress of the United States found the fact of remaining hostility to our Government to be fierce, unrelenting and universal. They expressed that finding in these words: "The evidence of an intense hostility to the Federal Union, and an equally intense love for the late Confederacy, nurtured by the war, is decisive." Such was the state of this revolted people at the time when their Vice-President made, to the country and touching these rebels, the startling declaration that "all through the war they had the right to come back and assist in the legislation of the country." Such was their condition when Mr. Johnson repeated the same thing to myself; and such it was when Mr. Ewing repeated, what every Democratic Press on the continent has indorsed, that "even in the heat and violence of the rebellion, the States in which rebel violence most prevailed were each and all of them, as States, entitled to their representation in the two houses of Congress."

HOW THIS GREAT QUESTION WAS DECIDED.

Such was our country's condition when the Congress was demanded to dispose of the most momentous question by far ever disposed of in the history of free Governments. The theatre of our action was the World and History. The spectators were our Nation, the nations and God. The subjects of our enacting were what shall the foundations be of the new Republic? Shall it be MAN—man before his Government and its law equal, or shall it *not* be that? To whom is intrusted by our Constitution and the public law the reorganization of the lost Governments of the revolted States and the restoration of the Republic with these States as great parts? Shall it be only those who destroyed these States and sought the Nation's overthrow, or shall it not? To these momentous questions each party has answered. The one, the companion and ally of the rebellion all through the war, decides at its close that the rebels and their States shall go, all stained with the blood of their murders and treasons, from rebel battle-fields, where your loyal sons defeated them, straight to the Congress and Presidential College of the United States, where they shall make the laws for the men who overthrew their treason; and that their power as rulers and electors shall be augmented by their rebellion by the proportion of two-fifths of all their recent slaves! And that the whole race of loyal men of the South, who helped to save the Government from these men's treason, shall have no power in the Government! The Union Party have, as I said, found by sad and overwhelming proofs that the recent rebels do not wish our Government well, and would destroy it if they could; that therefore new Republican State Governments, safe and fit to govern in this Union, cannot be based on their suffrages alone; and that those now claiming representation are not safe, loyal or fit to be guaranteed by the United States. The Union Party demand that these Governments shall be based on the suffrages of all loyal men, as equals before the law.

Serenade to Gov. Pease in Texas.

The loyal citizens of Austin, Texas, recently serenaded Hon. E. M. Pease as a manifestation of their approval of his appointment as Governor of the State. The Austin *Republican* says:

"About 9 o'clock a procession was formed and moved to the residence of Col. Amos Morrill, where Gov. Pease was stopping as a guest. Arriving in front of Col. Morrill's mansion, where a number of ladies and gentlemen had already assembled, the band played an air, when the Governor presented himself on the balcony, which had been tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens. He was received with cheers, after which, in his usual happy style, he delivered his thanks to the assembly for the compliment bestowed upon him. He congratulated them that the time had arrived in the history of our State when the reign of the bowie knife and revolver must give way to the reign of reason and argument. He bestowed a high tribute upon Congress for placing the reorganization of the rebel States in the exclusive charge of loyal men, regardless of race, nationality or color; and for having secured alike to the white and the black man civil and political liberty for all time to come. In closing his brief address he complimented the Germans for their unswerving loyalty and love of law and order, and painted a glorious future for the country under Republican rule. As he retired from the balcony three more cheers were given. Speeches suitable to the occasion were delivered by Col. Morrill, Hon. E. B. Turner, Gen. McCook and Judge Gray, as they were called out by the multitude, while the interludes were filled up with music by the band, and patriotic songs by the German Singing Society. About midnight the people dispersed to their homes cheering for Congress and the army."

The Third Party in Kentucky—Letter from Judge Kinkhead.

Hon. W. B. Kinkhead, the late candidate of "the third party" for Governor of Kentucky, has published a letter, in which he urges the propriety and necessity of maintaining the organization of the party, and the obligation resting upon the members to stand firm. He says that the vote thrown by the party at the recent election was larger than was anticipated, and that it was not supposed that they would be able to carry the State. In fact, the original purpose was not to undertake a canvass of the State, but simply to issue an address to the people and to remain at home. Of the representation sent to Congress by the rebel Democracy he says:

"Already this party has done the State great harm in their haste to get office and to glorify the rebellion. We warned them that if they proceeded to elect candidates upon such an idea, their representatives might not be received into Congress. They ridiculed the idea. That event has now transpired, and what have you witnessed? No member from Kentucky has been admitted but one, and he a Union Democrat. He was truly a Conservative. I heard him so announce himself in a speech before the people. There was a wish on the part of some Radicals to have excluded the whole Kentucky delegation. But the leader who wished this had to recede therefrom, because, as he said, there was nervousness among their friends. They could not go so far as to exclude a Conservative. And hence their answer to Mr. Brooks, who was the advocate of the Kentucky members. 'Would you let John Breckinridge take a seat among us if sent here!' These gentlemen were suspected of having been sympathizers with the rebellion, and this was the ground of the exclusion. Kentucky has now no represenation on the floor of Congress except Mr. Adams. Was it wise thus to engage in such a conflict with Congress? I call, then, upon you, Conservatives of Kentucky, to stand true to each other, to your principles, to your country. Why should any one talk of disbanding and giving up? You have accomplished all that you have anticipated, and more, for our vote is larger than any of us expected. Our principles are right, and who doubts but that they must ultimately triumph. You cannot break down the Radical Party by fighting upon the principles of the secession Democracy. There is no safety for the country, no security for civil and religious liberty till this Radical Party is overthrown. It can't be overthrown by meeting them upon the issue of glorifying the rebellion and honoring only those who favored that cause. The Radicals will gladly meet you upon this issue before the people, for they know that at the North they can always beat you upon it. But while this issue, thus tendered, is kept before the eyes of these people, the Radicals, wiser than the secession Democrats, will carry out practically their measures, which, in our judgment, will be destructive of the framework of our Government, ruinous to the hopes of the people of the South and the best interests of the nation. Let none say our numbers are small, we must disband—one saying, 'I hate rebels, so I will unite with the Radicals;' another saying, 'I hate the Radicals, so I will unite with the rebels.' You know both these extreme parties are wrong; and each derives its strength from the opposition of the other extreme, for neither could live without the other, just as the two extreme parties brought on the war. Have the courage to stand alone, if necessary, when you know you are right. The right will always triumph."

Gen. Wade Hampton's Letter on Reconstruction.

Gen. Wade Hampton, in his letter opposing the holding of a Convention under the Reconstruction Bill in South Carolina, says:

I think it far preferable the State should remain in its present condition, under military rule, than that it should give its sanction to measures which we believe to be illegal, unconstitutional and ruinous. It is my honest and firm belief that the voluntary acceptance of these measures by our people would surely bring, not only to the South, but to the whole country, evils far greater than any we have yet suffered. The North, flushed with success, and drunk with power, may not be able to realize this fact; but as surely as the South falls a victim to irresponsible and unlicensed power, so surely will the North lose its liberties. Ruin to the South will react on the North, and if we are crushed into the dust the Northern people will see but the foreshadowing of their own certain doom. Recognize, as an established principle, the right of any political party that may be in the ascendancy to fix upon all who differ with them laws unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and we shall begin that downward career which will lead us steadily through confusion, anarchy and blood to the certain overthrow of republican institutions and free government. Believing this, I regard it as the duty of every man, in the exercise of the right accorded to all by these military bills, to oppose their adoption by all lawful means. As the people have the privilege, then, of expressing either assent or dissent on this question, I advise them, earnestly, to record the latter as fully and solemnly as possible. Let every man register and cast his vote against the Convention, since the question will be made on that issue, * * * As it is of the last consequence to maintain the same amicable relations which have heretofore existed between the whites and the blacks, I cannot too strongly reiterate my counsel, that all classes should cultivate harmony and exercise forbearance. Let our people remember that the negroes have, as a general rule, behaved admirably, and that they are in no way responsible for the present condition of affairs. Should they, in the future, be misled by wicked or designing men, let us consider how ignorant they necessarily are, and let us, only the more, try to convince them that we are their best friends. Deal with them with perfect justice, and thus show that you wish to promote their advancement and enlightenment. Do this, and the negroes will not only learn to trust you, but they will soon appreciate the fact so evident to us, *that we can do without them far better than they can do without us.*

On a late public occasion, where many of you were present, I expressed my perfect willingness to see impartial suffrage established at the South, and I believe that this opinion is entertained, not only by a large majority of the intelligent whites, but also of the same class among the blacks. I deprecate universal suffrage, not only on general principles, but especially in the case before us, because I deny the right of Congress to prescribe the rules of citizenship in the States. The Supreme Court has decided that a negro is not a citizen of the United States, and Congress cannot reverse that decision by an act. The States, however, are competent to confer citizenship on the negro, and I think it is the part of wisdom that such action should be taken by the Southern States. We have recognized the freedom of the blacks, and have placed this fact beyond all probability of doubt, denial or recall. Let us recognize in the same frank manner, and as fully, their political rights also. For myself, I confess that I am perfectly willing to see a Constitution adopted by our State conferring the elective franchise on the negro on precisely the same terms as it is to be exercised by the white man, guarding against the abuse of this privilege by establishing a slight educational and property qualification for all classes. * * *

WADE HAMPTON.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 7, 1867.

Address of Hon. James L. Alcorn to the People of Mississippi.

The address of Senator elect Alcorn of Mississippi, to the people of that State was embodied in a letter written in reply to an invitation of certain prominent citizens of Hernando County, to meet them "for the purpose of public counsel on the policy of the State." He calls the attention of his fellow-citizens to the facts of registration in Alabama and Louisiana. In three-fourths of the former State, he says, "it foreshadows, according to the newspapers, a majority of 25,000 colored votes. In Louisiana there is a majority of 34,000 colored votes. The white adults of Alabama, he states, have disappeared from its suffrage, by death and disfranchisement (mainly the former) to the extent of 28 per cent. of all the white males. In Louisiana these agencies are said to have done their work on the white adults to the extent of 21 per cent. of all the males of the State. In both these States the adult black population is believed to have increased. Gen. Alcorn thinks that the light shed on the people of Mississippi by these facts may serve as a torch to guide them through the darkness. "The census of 1860," he says, "sets down the colored males of Mississippi at 220,000; the white males at 186,000. On the basis of the approximation made above for Alabama, these figures foreshadow the result of registration among ourselves at a colored majority of 64,000! On the basis of the approximation which has been deduced from the facts in Louisiana, the colored majority on the registration of Mississippi will reach 55,000! The general truth embodied in these estimates of the probabilities of the case is, certainly, not overstated, when I assert that the Military Bill fastens down upon us, for weal or for woe, all the consequences of a large majority." The Loyal League is alluded to as a powerful agency in the control of the negro vote. A brief experience of its workings, the writer says, has convinced him that all which the Southern people claim for the influence of the "old master" on the freedman is nothing more nor less than nonsense. He adds:

"The terrible necessities of our position demand blunt speaking. The general fact on the face of the late election in Tennessee ought to satisfy the dullest intelligence as to the power of the 'old master' in the presence of the Loyal League. If any one fail to accept that proof, I commend his muddy reflection to the case of those hundreds of gentlemen in Memphis who, in a resentment not more reprehensible for its folly than for its injustice, are said to have dismissed for the exercise of the right of suffrage freely and independently, those trusty negroes who have occupied toward them the confidential relation of their porters, their messengers, their body servants. The 'old master,' gentlemen has passed from fact to poetry."

Holding that in Mississippi a large majority of the voters under the Military Bill are blacks, and that, under the existing state of public sentiment, that majority falls by political gravitation into the hands of Radicalism, and that the question of a Convention is consequently settled beyond all possibility of defeat, the writer declares that his acceptance of the inevitable, leads him, "in contemptuous indifference to the bubble of weak-pated partisanship," to attempt to avert material and political ruin by negotiation. He stands ready to ask terms from the Radicals.

Mr. ALCORN is of opinion that the legislation of Congress is directed more than ordinarily by the necessities of party; that the Republicans deem it a necessity to obtain support at the South, and a support embracing not only Southern blacks but also Southern whites. The hatred of the North to the so-called Democratic Party will expose any political movement under that banner to searching suspicion. "Our salvation depends, therefore, on saving all attempts for its accomplishment from every trace of 'Democratic'—i. e., Copperhead—sympathy." We extract the following paragraphs in elucidation of the General's plan:

"The colored man comes, as well as the white man, within the scope of my proposed negotiation. Free, erect, enfranchised, with all the rights of American citizenship attaching to him, the terms which I seek to obtain shall not be one iota more to your advantage or to mine than to his. All that Congress has given him I accept as his with all my heart and conscience. I propose to vote with him; to discuss political affairs with him; to sit, if need be, in political counsel with him; and from a platform acceptable alike to him, to me, and to you, to pluck our common liberty and our common prosperity out of the jaws of inevitable ruin.

The mixed party, which, I suggest, must be made acceptable to Congressional *loyalty*. The rejection of the delegation of Kentucky by the Federal Congress shows that we can make negotiation with the Northern majority on no other basis. That condition lies at the very foundation of the alliance on which my wrestle with ruin proposes to rest among ourselves. And, furthermore, the power with which I seek to make terms for our people, of all complexions, would reject peremptorily any party with an organization permitted to embody an element obnoxious to the suspicion of treachery in the approaching struggle for place with the Democracy of the North. * * *

With a platform guaranteeing to the freedmen all his rights as a citizen, providing generously for the education of his children, securing to him, by its exemption from seizure for debt, the enjoyment of a homestead, an influential and respectable mass of the white people of Mississippi may maintain their position as advisers of the old and devoted servants of the South—the colored people. The alliance thus constituted will represent the political power of the State, and will therefore have reached the attitude of an authority under which it may open negotiations with the dominant party of the North, on the basis of the abolition of the cotton tax, the reconstruction of the levees, the earliest possible restoration to full political rights of all those of our people who are now proscribed, and such additional concessions as may be found on inquiry to be attainable."

He proposes to prevent a conflict of races, and the formation of a white party and a black party, by securing to the black man perfect justice and equality before the law.

Democratic Reports from Washington—The Attitude of the President.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* writes as follows, under date of Aug. 29:

I have every reason to believe that President JOHNSON is about inaugurating a new policy. He has determined to be "master of the situation," and redeem his administration from the charge of weakness and indecision. He tried too long the temporizing policy; he exhausted every effort at harmony and conciliation, and he has now determined to stand upon his constitutional rights as the Executive of the nation, and resist to the utmost the dark wave of fanaticism which now threatens to engulf the nation. He thinks that another four years like the past would not leave a semblance of the Constitution, and says that the only hope of the nation is in arousing the people from their fearful lethargy and teaching them, in the coming elections, to look to principles and not to men.

When ANDREW JOHNSON was Military Governor of Tennessee his position was one of great responsibility, and trying in the extreme to one who had been educated to a strict construction of the Constitution —who had ever favored the masses, from which he had risen; and who was now to see, for the first time his neighbors and friends borne down by the military, and stripped of all their civil rights. In speaking of his observation and experience at this period of his life, the President remarked to a friend to-day that his heart had almost bled to witness with what facility men could lay aside all their civil rights without complaint, and adapt themselves to military rule. He argued from this of man's readiness to catch at any form of government in order to quiet internal strife, and wondered how far we were from that state of confusion which was so well calculated to drive the country into a military despotism. His great objection to a longer continuance of Gen. SHERIDAN in the command of the Fifth Military Department was the fact that he was habituating the people to the tyranny of a despotic Government.

I have already telegraphed you the true position of affairs as regards the Cabinet. The President informs me that each member of his Cabinet has said he was ready to retire whenever, in Mr. JOHNSON's opinion, the public interests should demand it. Yet he has not determined on any change up to the present moment, nor does he know that a change will actually occur. At the same time he remarked that such were the peculiar circumstances surrounding his administration that there might be at any moment a partial or an entire change of his whole Cabinet. Everything now depended upon developments from day to day. Matters were in that unsatisfactory and unsettled condition that it was impossible to tell what a day might bring forth.

The same correspondent telegraphed the following on Friday night: Mr. JOHNSON has electrified the country by an exhibition of firmness and decision, and I feel authorized to say that the policy inaugurated will be closely followed up. Those who oppose the Administration will have to stand aside, regardless of personal considerations. The blow struck at the late Secretary of War will be followed by others whenever events may justify; and the example made of SHERIDAN and SICKLES had better be heeded by others similarly situated. Mr. JOHNSON declared to a party of friends to-day that having exhausted every effort at conciliation, he should now unflinchingly enforce every Constitutional power to save the country from impending ruin; that the simple issue was Constitutional Government or military despotism, and he had fully resolved upon the course he should adopt to fulfil the plain requirements of his office. Letters are pouring in upon the President from prominent men of all parties, North and West, urging him to stand by the Constitution, and resist those who would inaugurate military rule. The President has taken the "war path" in earnest, and we may witness a return of the days of "Old Hickory," and "The Constitution must and shall be preserved."

We have much speculation here as to what Gen. HANCOCK will probably do when he takes charge of his new command. In this connection it may be interesting to state that the chances are that he will not restore Gov. WELLS to office. The manner in which WELLS was elected, as also his entire unfitness for the position, have left him without party or personal respect. Hence his fate may be considered as sealed. It may be different with Gov. THROCKMORTON, of Texas, who is not only an able and popular man, but one who exerted his whole power in aid of a fair execution of the Reconstruction Act. His only opposition was to the efforts made by Gen. SHERIDAN to secure negro supremacy and Radical majorities in Texas. Therefore the impression in high official circles here is that Gen. HANCOCK will restore all the State officials in Texas, but will at the same time rigidly enforce the Reconstruction acts in every particular.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

Some of the Riches of Our New Possessions—The Fisheries.

The following article, treating of the resources of Russian America, is from the Vancouver, (Washington Territory) *Register*. The writer is J. L. MCDONALD, of Steilacoom, who is the author of the memorial concerning the fisheries, which is conceded to have been the foundation of subsequent negotiation.

Through the medium of the telegraph we are assured that "Russian America" has been purchased, and that our Government has appointed special agents to take possession of and exercise jurisdiction therein, as a part and parcel of our already great and magnificent domain. As the purchase has been consummated in accordance with the prayer of a memorial from our Territorial Legislature, it may be of some interest to your readers to see a copy of the original draft of an instrument still in my possession, which was

"Sown in weakness, but raised in power."

"A MEMORIAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, RELATIVE TO THE COD AND OTHER FISHERIES.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, beg leave to show that abundance of codfish, halibut and salmon of excellent quality have been found along the shores of the Russian Possessions. Your memorialists respectfully request your Excellency to obtain such rights and privileges of the Government of Russia as will enable our fishing vessels to visit the ports and harbors of its possessions, to the end that fuel, water and provisions may be easily obtained, that our sick and disabled fishermen may obtain sanitary assistance, together with privileges of curing fish and repairing vessels in need of repairs. Your memorialists further request that the Treasury Department be instructed to forward to the Collector of Customs of this Puget Sound District, such fishing licenses, abstract journals and log-books as will enable our hardy fishermen to obtain the bounties now provided and paid to the fishermen of the Atlantic States. Your memorialists finally pray your Excellency to employ such ships as may be spared from the Pacific naval fleet to explore and survey the fishing banks known to navigators to exist along the Pacific coast from Cortez Bank to Behring Straits."

The memorial was written by your correspondent and introduced into the House of Representatives by Hon. HIRAM SMITH, from Stevens County. It passed both Houses with commendable unanimity and dispatch, and the result is before the world.

The original motives in writing the memorial had their origin in various chapters in the life of your correspondent which are here given in part. Many of your readers still remember the vexation of spirit, the obstruction to prosperity, and the seizures and confiscations of American vessels in the Gulf of St. Lawrence by the British Admiralty, previous to the ratification of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1852. Having witnessed several of those from an official standpoint, and enjoying confidential relations with the late reverend Secretary EVERETT, the happiness which he experienced and manifested at the ratification of a treaty which relieved our hardy fishermen from harassing cares and risks, and staid for a time the wrath of the Colonial authorities, is still fresh in my memory.

During the Winter of '59 and '60, while sojourning in the City of San Francisco, and backed by responsible parties, I labored for four months in vain attempts to obtain a foothold in Sitka waters, with a view of prosecuting the fisheries, with the Governor of Sitka, the Russian Consul, and several commanders in the Russian Navy, then lubricating in the Bay City. Notwithstanding that two of my backers were loyal native Russians, and [illegible] in the Russian American Ice Company, residing in that city, and enjoying the good will and friendship of the Sitka authorities, yet our efforts failed, and the voyage was abandoned with much regret.

The second request in the memorial asking the President for such papers and facilities as would enable our fishermen to obtain the Federal bounties, have not been complied with, unless very recently. The encouragement which our Government holds out to fishermen in bounties, though much less than paid by the French Government, has been productive of happy results, as indicated by our magnificent fleets the sails of which now whiten every sea. Southern and Western statesmen desirous of crippling the commercial progress of the North, have waged an incessant warfare against the real "nursery of seamen—the fishing bounties," and have put forth gigantic efforts to effect its repeal. BENTON found in the "fishing subsidy" a theme worthy of a life-long fight, and Secretary COBB, the youngest, and by far the most dangerous member in Mr. BUCHANAN's cabinet, loaded the fishermen down with such cumbersome regulations, that an attempt to collect the bounty in several cases landed the applicant in the Penitentiary, and thus the beneficent designs of our fathers were frustrated for a season, much to our degradation. Early in the Summer of 1859, having entered upon a fishing voyage out of San Francisco, the gentlemanly Collector of that port, when called upon for the requisite papers needed in the government of a fishing vessel, informed us that he held no such papers, and handed us the old style coasting license. Making virtue of necessity, we took such as he had. We are credibly informed that our fishing fleet during the last season did likewise, which not only deprives the owners and crews of their respective shares of bounty, but also subjects the vessel to seizure by our cruisers wherever found. Our rights and interests should not be thus neglected.

The third and last request asked for is of equal importance to our commerce. While prosecuting the voyage above referred to in 1859 in the Santa Barbara channel we were often surrounded by vast shoals of mackerel, and as different sizes and species passed us from day to day, it became evident that they resort to and congregate on some banks or in some bays as yet undiscovered. In sailing up the coast from the Bay of Sandiego *via* Obispo, St. Simon, Monterey, St. Crux and Drake's Bay, mackerel were found but in small numbers. Where then do the vast body which passes north through the Santa Barbara channel resort to? This is a question deeply affecting our interests, and as we have assurances from responsible shipmasters who have entered our waters from China, on high northern parallels of latitude, and who have encountered shoals of mackerel in some cases within thirty leagues of Vancouver's Island, it does appear reasonable that one or more of our naval vessels should be employed in search of such banks, until some tangible conclusion may be arrived at on this very important subject.

The value of the acquisition is manifest in various ways. Its visible treasures—its timber, coal and furs —form elements of wealth more than enough to compensate for the original cost. As to the invisible treasures known to exist in and around it, in the various commodities, as the precious metals heretofore found in paying quantities under difficulties, and its fish, oil and peltry, found in its bays, creeks and coves of such superior quality as to command the highest prices in the market, and in such quantities as to supply the markets bordering on the broad Pacific Ocean.

The barren shores of Labrador, Newfoundland and Miquelon furnish satisfactory proof as to the profits arising from the fishing business, notwithstanding the sterility of those lands, and the various difficulties under which those hardy people labor, yet their annual exports in fish, oil and peltry amount to more than those of the Canadas with all their breadstuffs, timber and potash thrown in.

We do know that the merchant princes of the Eastern States, the Pattons, Cushings, Coffins, Baxters, Crowells, Howes, Westons, Marshalls, Sturgisses and thousands of our leading shipmasters, now basking in wealth and "splendid misery," won their first laurels at the "tiller-head berth" on board of some greasy schooner on fishing banks—"the fisherman's own college."

The effect of the acquisition on the commerce of the Pacific coast is now manifested in various ways. Shipbuilders, always alive and on the alert for any good lay-out, like the war horse "snuff the battle afar off;" we learn of trim fast schooners being laid down at our mills and harbors, and as our Northern Territories abound with superior building materials in inexhaustible quantities, and as active, ambitious mechanics are flocking here daily in healthy numbers, truly, "every prospect pleases," and we anticipate lively times before long. Nor should it be forgotten that abundance of superior salt is now being manufactured in and around San Francisco by solar evaporation which is well adapted for the curing of fish, and sold in bulk for $4 per ton in coin. We hope to see salt manufactured along our coast before long, particularly on Puget Sound, as the tropical salt is too strong, and ill adapted for curing fish. The climate of our coast ranges much more favorable than on the Atlantic coast; the fiercest gales on this need not disturb or obstruct fishing in a well found and manned schooner riding on our coast. And the absence of currents, icebergs or vessels passing and repassing (the terrors of fishermen on the Grand Bank) along our fishing grounds, renders fishing a mere recreation as compared to the dread terrors of George's or the Grand banks in the Atlantic Ocean. From this favorable margin in our favor, it follows that the wear and tear to man or vessel is moderate and even, that little risk is encountered, and consequently that the premium of insurance on those risks will range much lower than those paid in the Atlantic ports. Nor must we overlook our superior facilities on this coast in the fitting out of our fishermen with warm raiment and healthy food; we have wool enough of our own raising of superior quality to furnish our hardy fishermen with durable warm blankets, clothing, socks, mittens, gloves and nippers, with some to spare, and as to our flour, meal, pork, beef, potatoes, beans and all other needed "truck and dicker" we hope ere many years to feed the multitude.

Our climate and facilities for the curing of fish are in every way adapted. Our dry, warm northerly breezes—so regular and pure—have already been tried, and Puget Sound codfish, dried at Port Madison, have long commanded a premium in San Francisco. Among the many obstacles which obstruct the fishing business in British America, the extra boats and crews needed form no small item of the "great general bill." The port of Canso and the Magdalene Islands are generally resorted to to obtain those indispensable aids which foot up in a schooner of one hundred tons some $1,500, usually paid in breadstuffs, provisions or money, generally in advance, which in a fleet of one hundred vessels amounts to very considerable sums annually. In our new acquisition matters are much better—there we find thousands of hardy, skillful, well-experienced Indian fishermen—all having their own beautiful, trim canoes, which for the coast fishing are superior to any boats afloat. This element, so ready and willing to fish, will effect much saving in men and boats to those who are desirous of locating for the purposes of fishing and trading in those waters; those Indians are also expert in making barrels, kegs and kits, so much needed for curing halibut, herring and salmon. The Chinamen flocking to our shores will here prove a useful element in developing our "hidden treasures;" being excellent fishermen and expert boatmen, they cannot fail to add much to our rising fisheries in the north, and we believe the unchristian animosity now so freely vented at this useful class will speedily melt into "upper air." Thus, Mr. Editor, will our vast coves, bays and harbors, abounding with choice cod, halibut, herring and salmon—sandwiched in with whale and cod liver oil of rare quality and value, with a climate unsurpassed, free from ice, "liners" or dense fogs, and with our great facilities for building the vessels suitable for the business, with abundance of salt, breadstuffs, provisions and clothing; in view of such rare facilities, may we not look for and expect "replenishing streams" of ambitious young men of capital from the Eastern fishing ports. Shall we not publish to the rest of mankind, the rich fields here blooming with imperishable riches, ready waiting for the reapers, from the cold icy regions of Arcadia, the rock-bound shores of New-England, the rich prairies of the West, the broad savannas of the South, from the islands of the sea, come enter freely into our "vale of Paradise" where the setting west merges into the rising east, come and buy oil without money and without price.

Having thus demonstrated conclusively that we have better facilities for prosecuting the fisheries than heretofore enjoyed by our Eastern friends, no fears are entertained from competition abroad. We will supply all the countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean, the islands of the sea, yes, even the rich valley of the Mississippi in a few years with cod, salmon and hallibut, a shade lower in prices than can our friends from Boston, when the railroads now projected shall open those regions to our competition.

Then shall be sung another golden age,
The rise of empire and of arts;
The great and good inspiring epic sage,
The wisest heads and noblest hearts.
* * * * * * * *
Northward the course of empire takes it way;
The first four acts already past,
The fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Uncle Sam's last purchase is the best."

J. L. McDONALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., June 17, 1867.

The Jaffa Colonists—Letter from E. Joy Morris.

Hon. E. JOY MORRIS, United States Minister at Constantinople, has sent a dispatch to the State Department indorsing the appeal for aid previously sent by the American colony at Jaffa. He adds his testimony that they are in a most pitiable condition, and that unless they are provided with most ample relief they must perish for want of the means of existence during the next Winter. He adds: "In my opinion, however, be the amount of pecuniary contributions to their succor what it may, it cannot prevent a great loss of life and a wide-spread suffering. The effectual remedy, and the only one, is to provide them with means of transportation back to the United States at the earliest possible period. Would it not be possible to detail one of the supply-ships of the Mediterranean squadron for this purpose? The colony in its present aspect is a shame and disgrace to the American name, and all who know the privations of its members desire for the credit of the American character, that it should be dissolved. Should it remain throughout the Winter I fear we shall witness sad tragedies in connection with it. I beg leave most earnestly to recommend this subject to the kind consideration of the Government. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. JOY MORRIS.

"Differ to," "Differ with," "Differ from."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

People who had the good fortune in childhood to draw their mother tongue from the "wells of English undefiled," are under obligations to you for calling attention to the obvious as well as time-honored fitness of the expression "different from," as opposed to the modern English vulgarism, "different to," and (by implication) to the equally contradictory phrase, "differ with," which has in late years invaded our own Congressional-stump-editorial literature. While the English Press are reforming their set cockneyism, will American editors also take steps to put down this still more abominable and illogical Southern provincialism of our own? We are used to saying "agree with" and "differ from," and it will be hard on us in our old age to be obliged to reverse our polemical attitudes, agree *from* our friends, and differ *with* our opponents! Prepositions and particles of separation certainly have a right to be followed by the ABLATIVE.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Rochester *Democrat*, of Aug. 27, says: "It is now several weeks since we have had any rain of importance in this vicinity. The fall crops are suffering dreadfully for want of moisture, the roads are dry and dusty, cisterns are empty and the streams and wells are running dry. Still there seem to be no indication of immediate relief and a condition of real suffering is apparently near."

Some portions of Kentucky still suffer from the lack of rain. In some parts of Jefferson, Bullitt, Shelby, Spencer, &c., the showers have been copious, while in other neighborhoods scarcely a drop has fallen. In Marion, Nelson, Washington and other interior Counties the drouth continues, and it is feared that this season's corn crop in the State will be very little more than half an average crop.

A private of the Tennessee State Guard, who deserted on the 1st of August, and was captured sometime afterward, has been tried by Court-martial, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged the service of the State of Tennessee, and to be confined at hard labor in the State Penitentiary for one year.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER has sold his residence on Hancock-street, in Boston, intending to make his home, the greater portion of the time, in Washington.

The Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, holds its annual session in Lexington, commencing on the 18th day of September. Bishop PIERCE is to preside.

The Rockingham (Va.) *Register* states, as an evidence of returning prosperity in the Valley, that since the war there have been sold there over 150 pianos by one house.

The election for a convention in the State of Mississippi is to be held about the 15th of September.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Republican Union State Committee of Missouri have issued a brief address requesting the holding of conventions in the several counties for the appointment of delegates to the Border State Impartial Suffrage Convention at Baltimore on the 12th inst.

A call has been issued in Tennessee for a State Convention of the colored people, to meet in Knoxville on the 24th of September.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 31, 1867.

$150,000 U. S. 6s. '81, C.	111¾	66 Pacific Mail	144⅜
13,000 do	111¾	500 do	144⅛
202,000 U. S. 6s., 5-20s. C. '62	114⅜	100 Mar. Min. Co	10⅞
90,000 do	114⅜	100 Quicksilver	28
26,000 do	114⅜	50 Adams Ex. Co	72
25,000 do	114⅜	16 do	71¾
25,000 do s10	114⅜	100 do	72½
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '64, C.	109⅝	200 do	72
7,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	110⅜	20 Amer. Ex	71
50,000 do	110⅞	20 do	71¼
25,000 do	111	20 do	71½
5,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C '65, New Is	108⅛	5 do	71
75,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	103	100 N. Y. Cen	105⅜
26,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '67, New Issue	108⅛	100 do b60	105⅝
100,000 do	108⅜	100 do	105½
15,500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series	107⅜	10 do	105⅜
35,600 do	107⅜	15 do	105⅜
6,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Third Ser	107⅜	100 Erie R	70⅜
23,000 do	107⅜	600 do	70⅛
3,000 Tenn. 6s ...new	64½	100 Hud. Riv. R	125
3,000 Virginia 6s ...x-c	50½	100 Reading	104⅜
2,000 O. & M. Cer	27⅜	200 Bost. Hart. & Erie.	14¼
50,000 do	27⅜	[illegible] M. So. & N. I. R ...c	83⅜
10,000 do s60	27⅜	[illegible] do	83⅜
14,000 O. & Miss. 1st M.	85⅜	600 do	83⅞
2,000 C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bds	82	100 do b10	83⅜
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80⅜	100 do s30	83⅜
1,000 do	81	100 do s30	83¼
5,000 C. & R. I. P. 7s.	91	100 do 2d call	83⅜
2,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	72⅜	500 Cleve. & Pitts	94
1,000 Morris & Es. 1st M.	97⅜	500 Chic. & N. W	46⅜
200 West. U. Tel	43⅜	200 Chic. & N. W. P. s60	70
100 do	43	300 do	70⅜
100 do 2d call	42⅞	50 Clev. & Tol. R	125⅜
100 Atlantic Mail	113	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	65
25 Del. & Hud. C	145	100 do	66
		300 do	66⅛
		100 do 2d call	66⅜
		100 Alt. & T. H	50
		100 Alt. & T. H Pr	82⅜
		75 Chi. & Alt. R	117
		25 Chic. & Alt. Pr	120
		200 Chic. & R. I	102⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$30,000 Ohio & M. C	27⅜	700 M. S. & N. I. R	83⅜
10,000 do b3	27⅜	50 do	83
100 Quicksilver	28⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts	94⅜
100 N. Y. Cen s3	105⅜	400 do b3	94⅜
100 do b3	105⅝	500 Chi. & N. W. R	46⅜
100 Erie Railroad b5	70⅜	500 Chic. & N.W. Pf. s3	70⅜
200 Reading R	104⅜	200 do b3	70⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer	27⅜	100 Mich. S. & N. I. b3	84
10 Am. Ex. Co	71	200 do	84
40 Adams Ex. Co	72½	100 Chic., R. I. & P	103⅜
100 do	73	500 do	103⅞
100 N. Y. Cen s3	105⅜	1000 do b30	103⅜
100 Erie R	70⅜	400 Chi. & N. W	46⅜
200 do b3	70⅜	100 Chic. & N.W.Pr	70⅜
100 West. U. Tel	43⅜	100 do b3	70⅜
200 Reading R b30	104⅜	200 P., F. W. & C. b10	105⅜
200 do	104⅜		

MONDAY, Sept. 2—A. M.

Trade was generally active through the past week. The business in Dry Goods continues to increase and the demand for General Merchandise is also well sustained. The Import entries of the week were heavy in both lines, and the Customs close to three millions for the week. For the month of August the Customs receipts in Gold into the New-York Sub-Treasury foot up $12,903,740, the largest for any single month since September, 1865, and $3,109,000 ahead of July of the present year. In the line of Exports the movement is moderate in Domestic Produce, while the Export of Specie is only $103,000 for the week. The Foreign Exchanges are ⅛@¼ below the point at which it would pay the Bankers to ship American Gold Coin; business having been done for Saturday's steamers at 109½@109¾ for standard bills on London. The present accumulation of the precious metals is unprecedently large in the great Banks of England and France, and very near the highest point in the United States Treasury: say in London $117,000,000, Paris $183,000,000 and New-York $100,000,000; *in all four hundred million of dollars*. Money is 1½@2 in London and Paris, and 3 @5@6 ₩ cent.—according to the anxiety of lenders—in New-York, a difference which is likely to continue the employment of large foreign balances in this market. A rise of interest here to 6@7 ₩ cent., which some financial opinions anticipate, though not for some weeks to come, would probably increase this operation, for it seems quite certain, from the latest Cable dispatches, that whatever hostile feeling may remain between the great Powers of France and Prussia, no War is likely to be seriously threatened, much less to occur, during the remainder of the present year, to disturb the European Money markets. In reference to the advance anticipated by some of the Wall-street people in the rates of interest in New-York, we remark that much more importance has been given to the demands for Currency to move the great Western crops than the very easy course of Money since this operation set in, and even during the fortnight in which our Banks lost ten millions in Greenbacks, or the latest advices from Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., would seem to justify. The demand for Exchange on New-York, to pay for Goods immediately required for the West, has already nearly equalized the demands for Currency (chiefly in National Bank Notes) for the farming districts of the West. The Cotton movement from the South will probably be later by four or five weeks than last year, owing to the fever at Galveston, New-Orleans, &c. At present Exchange is in favor of New-York at New-Orleans, and by the time it turns so as to require Currency for that direction, the drain for the West will probably have ceased altogether. If, however, the case should prove otherwise in October or November, the Secretary of the Treasury will be able to use part, if not the whole, of his $50,000,000 new 3 ₩ cent. Legal-tender Certificates of Deposit, to take the place of Compound Interest or other Greenbacks withdrawn from the bank reserves in the Atlantic cities. In some respects it might not be undesirable, later in the season, to have Money up to 6@7 ₩ cent. in New-York, but this would not necessarily be the result of a scarcity of Currency to answer the demands of the South and West, but of the improved activity in general trade and speculation. The Banks during the past week regained nearly four of the ten millions in Greenback previously lost, and this has strengthened confidence in the steadiness of the Fall movement, though it was not required to give further present ease to the Money market.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,862,680, against the total entries of $5,757,168 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,994,242 against $2,728,213 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $103,792, against $863,912 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,991,740. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 5,678 bales. The number of Emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 6,197. The number in the previous fortnight, (heretofore omitted,) 9,570.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1867, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Aug. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$20,852,388	July	$23,030,260
February	25,494,290	Aug. 10	5,977,654
March	21,387,107	Aug. 17	4,073,114
April	25,361,583	Aug. 24	4,270,594
May	21,475,525	Aug. 31	6,862,630
June	20,478,305		
Total since Jan. 1			$179,316,448
Against same date 1866			210,656,044
Decrease since Jan. 1			$31,339,596

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Aug. 1 by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

January	$13,448,647	July	$14,088,861
February	15,452,506	Aug. 7	1,615,177
March	20,475,226	Aug. 14	3,928,544
April	17,863,596	Aug. 21	2,962,501
May	13,303,545	Aug. 28	2,994,242
June	15,103,120		
Total since Jan. 1			$121,215,965
Against same date 1866			131,987,776
Decrease since Jan. 1			$10,771,811
Gold, Aug. 31, 1867			141⅜ ₩ cent.
Gold, Sept. 1, 1866			145⅝ ₩ cents

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since July 1:

January	$2,725,762	July	$13,519,894
February	2,124,161	Aug. 3	1,161,806
March	1,891,141	Aug. 10	413,381
April	2,261,283	Aug. 17	601,883
May	9,043,154	Aug. 24	585,533
June	6,724,272	Aug. 31	103,792
Total since Jan. 1			$41,163,067
Against same date 1866			53,495,552
Decrease since Jan. 1			$12,332,485

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,482,309	June	$2,796,816
February	1,739,898	July	2,679,712
March	1,913,973	Aug. 2	1,867,312
April	3,162,785	Aug. 12	1,171,944
May	1,194,879	Aug. 20	944,394
Total since Jan. 1			$19,939,525
Against same date 1866			28,718,154
Decrease since Jan. 1			$8,778,6[illegible]

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$9,520,384	January	$7,485,946
February	11,452,204	February	521,832
March	12,198,039	March	2,830,526
April	9,511,074	April	247,628
May	9,634,697	May	16,308,316
June	8,040,213	June	1,237,682
July	9,794,404	July	11,306,370
Aug.	12,903,740	Aug.	621,066
Total	$83,054,655	Total	$40,558,765
To date, 1866	92,827,569	To date, 1866	29,417,057

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	140⅜@142⅛@141⅜
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅜@113⅞@115⅝@114⅜
Consolidated 5-20s	108⅜@107⅞@108⅜
First Series, 7-30s	107⅜@107⅛@107⅛
Seconds and Thirds, 7-30s	107⅜@107⅛@107⅛
U. S. 5 ₩ cents. 10-40s	102⅞@102⅞@103
New-York Central	104⅜@105⅜
New York and Erie	69⅜@70⅜
Rock Island	102⅜@103⅜
Michigan Southern	80⅜@84@83⅜
Hudson River	124⅜@125@124⅜
Northwestern	45⅜@46⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago	104⅜@105⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93@94
Reading	104⅜@103⅜@104⅜
Northwestern Preferred	69⅜@70⅜
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	26⅜@27⅜
Mariposa Preferred	20⅜@20
Cleveland and Toledo	122@128@126⅜
Pacific Mail	146⅜@144⅜ ex-d
Western Union Telegraph	45⅜@43
St. Paul Preferred	65@66⅜

The week and month closed on a very cheap and easy Money market. The Brokers borrow at 4@5 ₩ cent., and balances are voluntarily left with them on the Public Funds of the United States at 3 ₩ cent. The Bank movement of the week gains from the disbursements of the Treasury $3,600,000 in Greenbacks, and from its Gold sales $1,200,000 in Specie. The Banks decrease their Loans, in the absence of a free demand for Money, about $2,000,000, while gaining about $2,500,000 on their general line of Deposits. The Treasury Office received during the week $2,991,740 in Gold for Customs, but probably sold rather a larger sum at the going rates of the market from day to day. The Gold Room left off at 141⅜@141½ ₩ cent. The Exports of the week amount to only $103,792.

The Stock Exchange was firm through the day, and very active in the Public Funds, at advancing rates on nearly all descriptions. In the afternoon the new 5-20s of 1865-67, July and January, money interest, advanced to 108⅜@½ ₩ cent. The old 5-20s of 1862 closed at 114⅜. The Railway Market was decidedly more confident on the part of the *Bull* speculators, and prices were higher than on Friday by ½@1 ₩ cent. on Michigan Southern and Erie, and ¼@½ ₩ cent. on New-York Central, Reading and some of the Western Roads. The Miscellaneous Shares again lower on the old Express Companies. At 4 o'clock P.M., on the Street, (no Afternoon Boards on Saturday,) the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	103	103	N. West Pref	70⅜	70⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114½	114⅜	Rock Island	103⅜	103⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅛	108⅜	Fort Wayne	105⅜	105⅜
N. Y. Central	105⅜	105⅜	W. U. Telegraph	43	43⅜
Erie	70⅜	70⅜	Cumberland	34⅜	35
Hudson	124⅜	124⅜	Mariposa, Pref.	20	20
Reading	104⅜	104⅜	St. Paul Pref	65⅜	66⅜
Mich. Southern	82⅜	83⅜	Pacific Mail	144⅜	144⅜
Pittsburgh	94	94	Toledo & Wabash	49⅜	49
Tenn. 6s, new	65⅜	64⅜	American Gold	141⅜	141⅜
Northwest	46⅜	46⅜	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent., 1867	138	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅜
6 ₩ cent., 1868	137	5-20 cou., 1867	108⅜
6 ₩ cent. coupon, 1868	138	5 ₩ cent., reg. 1871	117
6 ₩ cent., reg. 1881	110½	5 ₩ cent., coup., 1871	118
500 & 1,000, '81	111⅜	10-40 reg	99
5-20 registered, 1862	108⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	103
5-20 500 & 1,000	114⅜	7 3-10 1st series	107⅜
5-20 reg., 1864	109⅜	7 3-10 2d series	107⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅜	7 3-10 3d series	107⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	111		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₩ c. '70	103	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100⅜
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100⅜
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100⅜
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1873	100⅜	Illinois War Loan	100⅜
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1874	100⅜	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., ex c	65⅜
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1875	100⅜	Tennessee 6s, new bds	64⅜
NY. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Virginia 6s, ex. c	50
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1878	101	Georgia 7s, new bonds	84
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1881	100	North Carolina 6s	65
Illinois Canal Bds, 1860	100	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	53⅜
Illinois reg. 1860	100	North Car. 6s, n. bds	53⅜
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	100⅜	Missouri 6s	103
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	100⅜	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	77⅜
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	109⅜		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Mechanics'	118	People's	135
Union	117	Market	113
America	140	Nassau	108⅜
City	200	Shoe and Leather	110
Phenix	104	Continental	106
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	St. Nicholas	102
State of New-York	110	Marine	140
Commerce	117	Commonwealth	108
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Impt'rs. & Traders'	115
Bank of North Am'a.	106⅜	Park	152
Hanover	112	Fourth National	108⅜
Metropolitan	132		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	92	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	92	Tol. & W. 2d M.	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	105	Tol. & Wab. Eqn. Bds.	69
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	103⅜	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	81
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	101⅜	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	73
Buff., N.Y. & Erie. 1st '77	90	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	97
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869	102	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	98
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M.. s.f. '85	105	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	101
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101⅜	Chi. & R. I. Con. 1s	91
Har. 3d. M., '68	97	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104⅜
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	109½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M	93	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 p c.	99	Cleve. & P. 2d M	94
Pacific R. 7s. guar. by Mo	104	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	89
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1870	114	Cleve. & P. 4th M	72⅜
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90	Chi. & A. S. Fund. 1st m.	101⅜
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd	82	Chi. & Alton Income	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	79	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	85
Chi. & N. W. S. F	94	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	90
Chic. & N. W. 1st M	85	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	56
Con. 7 ₩ cent. conv	82	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Lack & W Bds	97		

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $500,000; Gold Notes, $49,000; total receipts, $3,767,056 97; total payments, $7,620,698 65; balance, $112,766,019 30.

The following is a statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, during the month of August:

July 31, 1867—By Balance		$126,315,067 79
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$12,903,740 08	
On account of gold notes	1,85[illegible],860 00	
On account of internal revenue	191,079 [illegible]	
On account of Post-office Department	108,171 65	
On account of transfers	7,241,000 00	
On account of patent fees	2,862 20	
On account of miscellaneous	62,097,152 83	
On account of disbursing acc'ts	12,100,177 11	
On account of Assay Office	30,001 00	
On account of interest acc'ts	485,897 01	—96,941,941 03
Total		$223,257,008 81
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$95,385,647 34	
Post-office	202,522 34	
Disbursing accounts	13,634,287 24	
Assay Office	211,469 04	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	621,066 65	
In currency	435,897 00	—110,490,989 61
Balance		$112,766,019 20
Balance to Cr. Treasurer U. S.	$99,605,489 85	
Balance to Cr. disbursing accounts	9,911,913 42	
Balance to Cr. Assay office	2,290,765 21	
Balance to Cr. interest acc'ts	957,850 72	—112,766,019 20
Receipts for Customs in the month of August, 1867		$12,903,740 08
Receipts for Customs in the month of August, 1866		12,700,094 69
Increase in August, 1867		$203,645 39

The Union Pacific Railway Company have sent us the following figures of the earnings and expenses of the Road, on 325 miles, for the quarter ending August.

EARNINGS.		EXPENSES.	
Passengers	$160,526	Agents and Clerks	$17,156
Freight	549,672	Miscellaneous, Exchange, &c	10,560
Telegraph	1,416	Station expenses	6,154
Mails	12,140	Station labor, &c	21,036
Transportation, contractors' materials	453,205	Conductors, &c	16,038
Transportation, contractors' men	28,077	Engineers and firemen	17,256
		Fuel account	131,089
		Oil, tallow, &c	10,298
		Loss and damage of goods	1,665
		Contingent account	3,542
		Repairs of engines and tenders	17,436
		Repairs of cars	21,655
		Repairs of roadway and track	109,767
		Repairs of bridges	9,075
		Repairs of buildings	2,189
		Repairs of telegraph	627
		Total	$395,530
		Net earnings to balance	807,508
Total	$1,203,038	Total	$1,203,038

The Company add that, from the relative high charges, the operating expenses of the road are but 32⅞ths per cent. of the earnings, and the ratio would be much less if the contractor's business were not done at half rates. Throwing out charges to contractors for transportation of materials and men, ($479,283 41,) and deducting from the aggregate of all operating expenses ($395,530 92) 32⅞ths per cent. ($157,564 42) as the proportion chargeable on work done for contractors, which was less than actual cost, because of the half price charged for it, and we have the net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter, $237,966 50. The account for the commercial business of the quarter stands as follows:

Earnings	$723,755 54
Expenses	237,966 50
Net profit of operating 325 miles of road three months	$485,789 04

The amount of bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium for currency, $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were more than four times the interest on the first mortgage bonds on this length of road.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 31.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	22	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	10,221	Malt, bushels	395
Flour, bags	....	Pork, bbls	185
Cornmeal, bbls	548	Cut Meats, pkgs	18
Cornmeal, bags	205	Lard, pkgs	215
Wheat, bushels	30,386	Beef, tcs. and bbls	110
Corn, bushels	51,805	Whisky, bbls	386
Rye, bushels	13,846	Petroleum, bbls	2,175

ASHES—Are in moderate demand at $9 50 for Pots, and $12 25@$12 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock, 171 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been held more firmly, on a moderate call for the leading kinds. We quote: Java at 24c.@25c., Native Ceylon at 18½c. @20c., Maracaibo 17c.@19c., Laguayra 17¼c.@18¾c., Rio 14¾c.@19c., St. Domingo 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request, at about previous quotations. Middling grades closed at 26½c.@28c. ₩ lb., on sales and resales of 1,200 bales against receipts of 675 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts this week	5,678
Receipts last week	8,800
Receipts preceding week	5,968
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	430,819
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	656,369
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports, since Tuesday	492
Exports since Jan. 1	329,342
Exports since Sept. 1	470,492
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	462,927
Estimated stock on hand here	45,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,870,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,552,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	91,000

Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in this day's circular, give the following table showing the receipts of Cotton at all ports for the year ending Aug. 31:

Weeks ending		Weeks ending	
Sept. 7	2,000	March 15	47,500
Sept. 14	3,000	March 22	39,500
Sept. 21	6,000	March 29	34,000
Sept. 28	10,500	April 5	31,000
Oct. 5	18,000	April 12	26,500
Oct. 12	28,000	April 19	25,000
Oct. 19	38,000	April 26	18,500
Oct. 26	50,500	May 3	16,500
Nov. 2	52,500	May 10	16,500
Nov. 9	56,000	May 17	15,500
Nov. 16	63,000	May 24	16,500
Nov. 23	66,000	May 31	13,500
Nov. 30	66,000	June 7	17,500
Dec. 7	63,000	June 14	11,500
Dec. 14	73,000	June 21	9,500
Dec. 21	86,000	June 28	10,000
Dec. 28	78,000	July 5	9,000
Jan. 4	60,000	July 12	5,500
Jan. 11	66,000	July 19	6,000
Jan. 18	76,000	July 26	6,000
Jan. 25	76,000	Aug. 2	5,000
Feb. 1	86,500	Aug. 9	6,000
Feb. 8	73,000	Aug. 16	6,000
Feb. 15	60,000	Aug. 23	5,000
Feb. 22	66,500	Aug. 30	5,500
March 1	61,000		
March 8	53,500	Total	1,841,000

This does not include corrections to be made for Cotton shipped direct to spinners from interior towns.

We have again taken an account of the stock of Cotton at this port, and find it to be as follows:

	Bales.
In warehouses	41,197
On shipboard, not cleared	300
Total	41,497

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in limited request and heavy to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,400 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$7 60; very poor to good extra State at $8 10@$9 90; good to choice extra State at $9 90@$10 90; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8@$9 90 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 50@$7 60
Extra State	8 10@10 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	8 00@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 00@9 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 90@12 50
Extra Genesee	10 90@12 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@15 00

Southern Flour continues quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., at $8 90@$13 for new, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is plenty and heavy, at from $6 25@$8 50 for inferior to very choice ₩ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in less request at $5 85 for City, $6 for Western, $5 80@$6 for Jersey, and $6 60 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 420 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 300 bbls. and sacks, at $12@$13 75 ₩ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in demand and firmly held. Sales since our last 17,500 bushels, including very handsome white Michigan at $2 55; Amber do. on private terms; Amber State at $2 30@$2 32; White Southern at $2 35@$2 40; Amber do. at $2 30@$2 31, and White California at $2 67 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in brisk demand, chiefly on speculative account, at a further decided rise in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 170,000 bushels at $1 13@$1 17¼, closing at $1 15@$1 17½, for poor to extra Mixed Western afloat and in store; $1 10@$1 14 for unsound and damp, and $1 20 for White Western ₩ bushel. Rye has been quiet to-day; sales 4,800 bushels, including State at $1 55, and Western at $1 45@$1 50 ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive. Oats have been in demand and steady, but close less buoyant. We quote: Old Western at 69c.@72c.; New Western at 75c.@80c.; New Crop, Jersey, at 58c.@70c.; New State at 77c., and New Southern at 65c.@75c. ₩ bushel; sales 67,000 bushels. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during forty-eight hours, prior to 10¼ A. M., on Friday, Aug. 30 1867: Maggie O. Stella, Buffalo, corn; M. H. Phillips, Buffalo, corn; E. T. Davis, Buffalo, oats; Mechanic, Buffalo, corn, &c.; J. Allen, Buffalo, corn; George Bloom, Buffalo, corn; Huron, Buffalo, corn; George, Rochester, flour, malt; D. C. Mink, Lockport, wheat; Addie Gregg, Buffalo, corn; H. McQuatters, Buffalo, oats; Albert and Hellen, Buffalo, oats; S. H. Wilcox, Oswego, wheat; Mina A. Howe, Oswego, flour, feed; R. E. Sherlock, Buffalo, wheat; Bob Davidson, Buffalo, corn; Maggie, Buffalo, corn; Glad Tidings, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Constitution, Little Falls, malt, &c.; Mohawk Valley, Buffalo, corn; J. T. Roe, Buffalo, corn; J. Harrison, Buffalo, corn; Sands Cole, Buffalo, corn; W. M. Shirts, Buffalo, corn; Charles Shaver, Buffalo, wheat; George W. Hall, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Tom Reed, Buffalo, corn; G. P. Sanders, Oswego, wheat; W. J. Patterson, Oswego, wheat; Fred Condit, Oswego, corn; George Seymour, Oswego, flour, wheat; N. L. Lee, Oswego, wheat; M. W. Pruyn, Oswego, wheat; J. M. Diggert, Buffalo, corn, J. B. Arnold, Lockport, flour, &c.

HAY—North River bale has been in moderate demand at 70c.@95c. for new and old shipping, and $1@$1 50 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw is in limited request at 15c.@90c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request and steady, including American crop of 1866, at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@40c., and foreign at 40c.@75c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 60,934 hides and 300 bales do.; sales, 43,300 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 2,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs., 21¾c. gold, usual selection; 2,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 25 lbs., 20c. gold, usual selection; 800 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 11@12 lbs., 23½c. gold, usual selection; 4,000 Dry Corrientes, 22¼ lbs., 21c. gold, usual selection; 2,800 Dry Montevideo, 22¾ lbs., 21½c. gold, usual selection; 5,000 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 21 lbs., 21c. gold, usual selection; 6,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., 21½c. gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Orinoco, 21¾ lbs., 20c. gold, usual selection; 5,500 Dry California, 21@24 lbs., part 20½c. gold, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Central America, 20 lbs., 18c. gold, as they run; 1,500 Dry Central American, to arrive, 20 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Dry Caracas, 23½ lbs., on private terms; 2,500 Dry Porto Cabello, 23½ lbs., on private terms; 900 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs., on private terms; 1,300 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 50@55 lbs., 11½c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, Horse, on private terms; 1,300 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 60 lbs., 13c. currency; 1,800 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 13¾c. currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 182,400 (same time last year, 253,900—year before, 256,100,) and 78 bales, as follows: 133,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 12,600 Dry Rio Grande; 1,100 Dry Orinoco; 4,000 Dry California; 2,000 Dry Matamoras; 4,000 Dry Porto Cabello; 1,500 Dry Central American; 1,000 Dry Savanilla; 900 Dry Maracaibo; 600 Dry Para; 3,000 Dry Texas and Southern; 17,200 Dry African; 1,500 Wet Salted Falkland Island, and 178 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "HEMLOCK SOLE—There has been some Southern and Western demand during the week. The sales were hardly equal to receipts, and the stock is slowly accumulating. Of prime, especially heavy and good damaged, the supply is small, and full figures are readily obtained—whilst common grades are abundant and held with less firmness. OAK SOLE—The market is inactive. Stock in dealers hands ample and well assorted. Offal is in moderate supply and fair request. UPPER IN ROUGH—Prices continue 'shaky.' Receipts considerably in excess of sales. Week's receipts of sole leather about 37,000 sides." We quote: SOLE, Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in demand, including Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; including English Islands at 53c.@55c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in pretty fair demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@60c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 85@$9 75 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch, $3 75@$4 25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at 95c.@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@72c.; Linseed Oil at $1 24@$1 31, ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate request, closing at 17c.@17½c. for Crude; 12c.@12½c. for Crude in bulk; 26c.@29c. for Refined, in bond; and 43c.@45c. for Refined, free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unusually dull to-day, the demand having been very limited, and prices have been depressed. Nearly all the sales reported to-day were effected last evening, either directly or by way of settlement of regular delivery contracts. Sales since our last, 3,650 bbls., in lots, at $23 15@$23 25 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 25 regular way; $22 75 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 for Prime, and $22 75 for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. Stock 73,311 bbls., against 86,886 bbls. a month ago. Cut Meats are in request at 10¾c.@11¾c., and in bulk at 10½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15½c.@16½c., for Hams, ₩ lb.; sales equal to 480 pkgs. Bacon is in demand; sales, 150 boxes Stretford and long clear ice-cured, on p. t.; 20,600 lbs. Rough Sides, in bulk, also ice-cured, at 12c. ₩ lb. Lard continues firm; sales have been reported since our last of 790 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13c.@14c. ₩ lb. Sales were also made of 200 tcs. for October delivery, at 14¼c. Beef continues inactive at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 120 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull. Stock 1,250 pkgs of Beef against 2,421 pkgs. a month since Beef Hams continue inactive at $39@$40 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in request at 26c.@40c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@28c. for inferior to prime Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand at 6c.@14c. ₩ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ₩ lb	35	@40
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ₩ lb	35	@38
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ₩ lb	31	@32
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ₩ lb	28	@30
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ₩ lb	27	@30
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ₩ lb	26	@28
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb	25	@27
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb	22	@24
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb	16	@22
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb	15	@18
Grease Butter, original packages, ₩ lb	9	@10

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ₩ lb	13	@14
Factory Dairies, Fair, ₩ lb	11	@12½
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₩ lb	11	@12
Farm Dairies, Fair, ₩ lb	10	@11
Skimmed Cheese, ₩ lb	6	@8

SKINS—In Deer there has been rather more doing, and sales embrace 40,000 lbs. Porto Cabellos, 10,000 lbs. Central American and 9,000 lbs. Angostura, all on private terms, but at prices within our limits. The stock is large and still accumulating. We quote: Honduras, 48c.@50c.; San Juan, 45c.; Boliver 30c.@32½c.; Sisal, 47½c.@50c.; Vera Cruz, 47½c.; Chagres, 45c.@47½c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@40c., in gold, ₩ lb. Goat have been very quiet on a well-supplied market. We quote: Tampico, 42½c.@45c.; Matamoras, 42½c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42½c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.; Payta, 31c.@32c., in gold, ₩ lb. Curacao, 42½c., currency; Cape, 40c.@42½c., currency; Madras, 40c. each.

SUGARS—Have been in demand and steady. Sales since our last, 825 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13¾c., and 270 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13¼c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at from 14c.@16¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 93,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@12¼c.; 64,000 lbs. Stearine at 12¾c.@14c.; 43,500 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in active request and on the advance; sales 481 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@19c.; 100 cases Ohio at 5¾c.@11c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls. Western, in bond, at 37c. @40c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 40 hhds. Tobacco, at 20s. For Antwerp, 25 hhds. Tobacco at 25s., and a cargo of Petroleum at 4s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 350 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. For Genoa, 500 bbls. Resin at 3s.; 500 bbls. Extract Logwood on private terms.

PERSONAL.

MRS. HANRAHAN, FORMERLY OF No. 411 2d-av.—Send present address to No. 125 Bleecker-st. at once.

W. J. SLOAN, United States Army.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:

Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

TOOTHACHE

Cured instantly with GEO. HERRMANN'S PEARL POWDER. Thousands have been cured without fail. For sale at all respectable drug-stores. Price, per dozen boxes, $6.

GENERAL AGENTS

E. NEIDIG, HERRMANN & CO., No. 201 William-st., New-York. Sub-agency, No. 41 Rivington-st.

H COMPANY, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1867.

COMPANY ORDERS, NO. 14.—THE MEMbers of this Company will assemble at the Regimental Armory (Centre Market,) on Monday, Sept. 2, at 12:30 P. M., precisely, in black clothes, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late member, Christian Stockinger. Every member is expected to be present. By order of Capt. Amos L. See.

J. W. COCHRAN, O. S.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A GENTS' FURNISHING AND hosiery store; one of the best stands in the City, having been established 22 years, the proprietor wishing to retire. A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—A HOOP SKIRT BRAIDING FACtory, about 100 machines, with everything requisite to the business in perfect order; rent low; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN OIL REFINERY, with two stills, situate in South Brooklyn. Apply to LEWIS O. CORBET, No. 30 Pine-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—7 3-10s OF JUNE ISSUE; NOS. 144,373, 144,374, 144,375; $500 each. A suitable reward will be paid to any one returning the same to M. F. BRANTINGHAM, No. 32 Wall-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN & CO.,

No. 748 Broadway,

Are closing out the entire balance of

LINEN DRESS GOODS,

at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,

No. 748 Broadway,

Have a very complete assortment of

REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS

AND

IRISH PILLOW LINENS,

of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,

No. 748 Broadway,

Have a very complete assortment of

IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

ALSO,

TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,

of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted.

NO. 244 CANAL-ST.

BLANKETS,
COMFORTABLES,
QUILTS, &c.

A complete assortment, embracing some of the finest goods in the market, which are offered wholesale and retail at the lowest market prices. Also Linen and Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, in all the popular makes, retailed at wholesale prices. SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES on hand and made to order; TOWELS, TOWELING, TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOILIES, TABLE and PIANO COVERS.

Especial attention is called to our stock of WHITE and COLORED MARSEILLES, ALHAMBRA, CROCHET, LANCASTER, ALLANDALE, HONEY-COMB, and other styles of QUILTS; 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 QUILTS; BERTH, CRIB and CRADLE BLANKETS, in size as above.

MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c.
ALSO IRON FURNITURE
BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, HATSTANDS, UMBRELLA-STANDS, WASHSTANDS, STORE and PIANO STOOLS, GARDEN CHAIRS and SETTEES, &c.

Buyers for hotels, boarding-houses, steamboats and public institutions, will find it to their interest to examine the goods and prices.

WILLIAM GARDNER.
No. 244 Canal-st., opposite Earle's Hotel,
Between Broadway and Centre sts.

CARPETS
IN THE
NEWEST AND MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS,
Consisting of
VELVETS, TURKEYS, MOQUETTES AND AXMINSTERS,
JUST RECEIVED BY LAST STEAMERS.
ALSO,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS at $1 75 per yard.
BODY BRUSSELS at $2 50 per yard.
THREE-PLYS, EXTRA SUPERS, AND SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES,
Comprising
PLAIN KID,
DUTCHESS 2 and 4 BUTTONS,
UNDRESS KID AND CASTOR.
ALSO,
WINTER FABRIC,
IN NEW COLORS,
SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Sole Agents for the United States.
Broadway and 10th-st.

R. H. MACY.
RIBBONS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
KID GLOVES, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

NO DULL TRADE AT FOSTER'S.

20,000 yards splendid yard-wide MUSLINS, 12½c.
20,000 yards poorer goods, 6c., 8c., 9c. and 10c.
1,500 yards, almost like WAMSUTTA, 18c.
Buy your MUSLINS of us and save 6c. to 8c. a yard.
IMMENSE LOTS AUCTION DRESS GOODS,
Blankets, Alpacas, Flannels, &c., at half price.
12½c. Prints marked 8c.; all 15c. Prints 10c.
Best MERRIMACKS, 12½c.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We shall offer on MONDAY, the 2d, some choice bargains in English and French BOMBAZINES, DELAINES, TAMISE CLOTHS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, CRAPE and COLORADO CLOTHS, BLACK ALPACAS, POPLIN ALPACAS; also, BLACK SILKS, IRISH POPLINS, FRENCH and ENGLISH POPLINS, &c., in endless variety. Ladies are respectfully requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.

MACKENZIE'S CLOAKS, SACQUES and CIRCULARS in LYONS VELVET and CLOTH for FALL and WINTER, now open. No. 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st., one door from Broadway.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 739 BROADway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, waists, aprons, spencers, &c., &c.; new style of sun bonnets, gored skirts, &c., &c.; ladies' ready-made undergarments; large stock of embroidered yokes; initials and monograms embroidered to order for handkerchiefs and bed clothes; stamping and stamped goods wholesale and retail.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, LACES, EMbroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, small wares, Corsets, Skirts and fancy goods. New goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

MILLINERY.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING OF PATTERNS, Sept. 2, of all the new and desirable styles for ladies' and children's dress for the Fall and Winter, 1867-8, at Nos. 473 and 838 Broadway, New-York, No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, and all the other branches, on MONDAY, Sept. 2, will present at this Fall opening the most brilliant display and extensive assortment of new shapes and designs for ladies' and children's dress ever exhibited.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For building sewer in 1st-av., between 74th and 79th sts., with branches.

2d. For building sewers in Monroe and Henry sts., between Pike and Rutgers sts., and Henry-st., between Catharine and Market sts.

3d. For building sewers in Houston-st., between Thompson and Laurens sts., and Commerce, between Barrow and Bedford sts.; Cornelia-st., between Bleecker and 4th-sts.; Leroy-st., between St. Luke's-place and Bedford-st.; Hudson and Greenwich sts., between West 10th and Hammond sts.; Bleecker-st., between Hammond and Bank sts.

4th. For building receiving basins and culverts at northwest corner of 1st-av. and 45th-st.; northwest corner of 8th-av. and 54th-st.; southeast corner of Broadway and 59th-st.; northwest corner of 7th-av. and 32d-st., and southeast corner of 8th-av. and 32d-st.

5th. For flagging the southwest corner of 27th-st. and 2d-av.

6th. For setting curb and gutter and flagging 92d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. The east side of 2d-av. and both sides of 1st-av., from 74th to 79th sts.; also all the lots on all the blocks lying between 75th and 78th sts. and the 1st and 2d avs.; also both sides of 78th-st. from 1st to 3d avs.; also the east side of 3d-av. from 77th to 79th sts.

2d. Both sides of Henry-st. between Pike and Rutgers sts. and between Catharine and Market sts.; also both sides of Monroe-st. between Pike and Rutgers sts.

3d. Both sides of Houston-st. between Thompson and Laurens; also both sides of Commerce-st. between Barrow and Bedford sts.; also both sides of Cornelia-st. between Bleecker and 4th sts.; also both sides of Leroy-st. between St. Luke's-place and Bedford-st.; also both sides of Hudson-st. between West 10th and Hammond sts.; also both sides of Greenwich-st. between Hammond and Perry sts.; also both sides of Bleecker-st. between Hammond and Bank sts.

4th. The north side of 45th-st. between 1st and 2d avs.; also the north side of 54th-st. and the south side of 55th-st. between 8th and 9th avs., and the west side of 8th-av. between 54th and 55th sts.; also the south side of 59th-st. and the east side of Broadway, to the extent of half the block from the southeast corner of Broadway and 59th-st.; also the west side of 7th-av. between 32d and 33d sts.; also the south side of 32d-st. between 7th and 8th avs.

5th. Four lots on westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 2d-av.

6th. Both sides of 92d-st., from 1st to 2d avs.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Aug. 23, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 24, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF JOSEPH GOLDMARK, of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 22d day of November, 1853, for an improvement in facing ends of percussion caps, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 22d day of November, 1867,

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of August, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN E. RICHARDSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., before JOHN FITCH, Register, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 31, 1867.

CHEAP PRINTING, CHEAP PRINTING.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
NO. 42 ANN AND NO. 119 FULTON STREETS.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 2, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh Edwards, James Dunn, O. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytynge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, VIRGINIUS. Characters by Mr. Edwin Forrest, Miss Lillie, Mr. Barton Hill, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Mr. Jas. H. Taylor, Mr. George Becks, Mr. J. W. Coggswell, Miss Minnie Monk, Miss Jennie Gourlay, Miss Adah Monk.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CASTE. Characters by Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Messrs. J. B. Polk, B. T. Ringgold, J. H. Stoddart, Charles Hale.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CINDERELLA; OR, THE LOVER, THE LACKEY AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE MYSTIC CAVE; OR, THE ENCHANTED HORN, and FOLLY AS IT FLIES. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Baron Moustier, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular dispatch to the diplomatic representatives of France in regard to the existing relations of the Government with the other continental Powers. The Minister reiterates the assurance that the Salzburg Conference should be regarded as a fresh pledge for the maintenance of peace.

Friday, the Emperor Napoleon arrived at Amiens, where he made a few remarks. He considered that the enthusiastic receptions which had been extended to him throughout the country attested the patriotism of the people and their confidence in the Government. Alluding briefly to the Mexican question, he did not think French honor had been tarnished or French prestige impaired. The late events in Germany had left France tranquil, and she would remain so. He was certain that the peace of Europe would not be disturbed. In conclusion, he expressed his desire for the establishment of more liberal institutions, and wider and more active trade, and which, he assured his enthusiastic listeners, he would do his utmost to promote.

The French Academy has awarded the prize of poetry to M. Grenier. The subject assigned to the competitors for the prize was "The Death of Abraham Lincoln."

The visit of Admiral Farragut and the United States squadron to St. Petersburgh has terminated. The squadron sailed from Cronstadt yesterday. The steamer *Quaker City* has arrived in the Crimea. On Tuesday last the excursionists were received by the Emperor and Empress of Russia, and warmly welcomed by their Majesties.

The Danish Press, in discussing the reported proposition of the United States for the purchase of the Isle of St. Thomas, favor the sale.

The elections held in Berlin on Saturday for members of the new Parliament of the North German Confederation, resulted in the success of the candidates of the radical party.

The little schooner yacht *John T. Ford*, Capt. Gold, which sailed from Baltimore on the 3d of June last for Paris, was capsized when almost at her journey's end. On the 19th of August, when entering the English Channel, a sudden squall upset the little craft. One person (name not ascertained) was saved.

GENERAL.

Our Boston correspondent gives the history of a very interesting suit against the City of Boston, growing out of the war, the trial of which will be commenced in the United States Circuit Court today. The plaintiff in the case is Charles Burrill, who claims of the city the sum of $800,000 for recruits furnished to supply Boston's quota, and thereby enable the city to avoid the last draft. The then Mayor of the city, Frederick W. Lincoln, made a written contract with Burrill, promising to pay him $125 for every man he had placed to the credit of Boston. Subsequently Congress passed an act placing to the credit of cities and towns all men who had enlisted and were then in the naval or marine service. Mayor Lincoln then arranged with Burrill to hunt up the names of Bostonians who had so enlisted, allowing him the same as for new recruits. Mr. Burrill in this manner had 6,529 men placed to the credit of Boston, his papers being duly certified by the officials at Washington and also by Mayor Lincoln. The city, however, refused to allow the claim on the ground that the Mayor had no right to make such contract. One trial of the case was had, at which questions of law of such importance were raised that the Judges took the case from the jury and referred it to a higher court. The final trial will commence to-day. It is admitted that had Mr. Burrill not obtained the credits for men for which he claims pay, Boston would have been put to an expense of from one to two millions of dollars in order to have filled her quota.

The Constitutional Convention met at the usual hour Saturday. On motion of Mr. Hale, and by unanimous consent, the report of the Committee on the Judiciary was amended by adding the following in relation to the Supreme Court: "One half of the justices in each department shall reside in each district of such department at the time of their election." The Standing Committee on Future Amendments and Revisions to the Constitution submitted a report concluding with an article providing how future amendments to the Constitution shall be made. The consideration of the report of the Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature was resumed in Committee of the Whole. The pending question was on the appointment of a Solicitor of Claims. An amendment providing that the Solicitor may be removed on the recommendation of the Court, and that the Legislature may abolish the office whenever it may be deemed expedient for the interests of the State to do so was adopted. The section providing that the Legislature shall not grant any extra compensation to any public officer was taken up and discussed, but without having come to a vote the Convention adjourned to this evening.

Gen. Grant has issued an important order to district commanders, created under the act of March 2, 1867, forbidding them to make any appointments to civil offices of persons who have been removed by themselves or their predecessors in command.

Our advices from Havana *via* Punta Rosa are dated Aug. 27. A quarrel had, it is said, taken place between Capt.-Gen. Manzano and Señor Lara, Chief of the Administration. The new system of taxation was enforced on the 26th.

J. S. Kirby, late a telegraph operator and agent of the Union Pacific Railway, at Topeka, Kansas, committed suicide at Americus, last Thursday. It is said he was a defaulter to the company in the sum of about $5,000.

LOCAL.

About an hour prior to the sailing of the Hamburg steamer *Saxonia* from her dock in Hoboken on Saturday, an explosion occurred on board which severely injured two men, one of them named Ernest Fricher, perhaps fatally. Four boxes of percussion cartridges were being lowered into the hold of the steamer, when one of them slipped from the noose and the concussion of the fall exploded the cartridges, scattering their contents in all directions.

Five Spaniards, giving their names as Enrique Fernandez, Manuel Brodrick, Manuel Montez, Placido Gracio and Manuel Puris, were arrested yesterday on the supposition of their being the men who committed the robbery of $200,000 in gold in Mexico, notice, of which have previously been published. About $10,000 worth of gold, or what is supposed to be gold, in bars, was found in their possession. They were committed for examination this afternoon.

A quarterly meeting of the Mariner's Guide and Wanderer's Aid Society was held last evening in Mariner's Temple. Rev. J. S. Ladd, Corresponding Secretary, presented a report of the operations of the Society during the last quarter, from which it appeared that 2,258 visits had been made to sailors' boarding houses, 1,399 sailors had been induced to attend meetings, 69 had signed the temperance pledge, and 33,157 tracts had been distributed among seamen.

Maryland and Michigan—The Irrepressible Conflict.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention was composed chiefly of returned rebel soldiers or of Democrats of the Copperhead class. Its proceedings attracted very little attention, compared with the Republican Convention in Michigan. While the latter dealt with fresh, living questions, and while many of its decisions were reported over the whole country, the Democratic pro-Rebel Convention at Annapolis was hardly noticed beyond the boundaries of its own State. Maryland, clinging to the dead body of Slavery, is almost hidden from the public gaze by Michigan advancing into the mid-day light of perfect liberty.

The Maryland Convention performed its work, as if its members felt that they were still fighting for "the lost cause." They attacked the Union office-holders of the State with as much reckless impetuosity as Lee's veterans in their last desperate assault upon the Union lines before Petersburgh. They framed their Constitution apparently for no other purpose than to obtain the State and local offices now held by Union men. They have admitted all the returned rebels to the suffrage, and excluded from it all colored men. They established no test of loyalty. On the contrary, they have made disloyalty the test of suffrage, by excluding colored Union soldiers from the use of the ballot-box. While white rebels, who fought under Lee, or who stood on the picket line around Andersonville, or guarded Libby, are admitted to vote, the colored men who fought under Grant, and aided in the defence of Washington and Baltimore, are denied that right. They are denied even the right of admission to the witness-box, except as a temporary and special favor. The Convention has placed all the colored people of Maryland at the mercy of a white, pro-rebel Legislature. No security of the least value is given in the new Constitution to negroes for either life, liberty or property. Even the present laws of the State in regard to negro apprentices may remain unchanged. Negro children may be wrested from their parents and hired out to their late owners. Thousands of cases of this kind have recently occurred in Calvert, Anne Arundel and other counties. The Civil Rights Bill passed by Congress stopped this practice to some extent; but Maryland Judges and juries refuse in many cases to enforce that law. Many local laws of a similar character to the State Apprentice Law exist and are enforced. For instance, in several counties negroes are not permitted to deal in merchandise unless recommended by a certain number of white freeholders; and if a white man, in some places, employs a colored clerk, he is liable to a fine of $50. In one county negroes are not permitted to hold public meetings, except on days fixed by their late masters. Negroes convicted of crime may be sold into Slavery for a term of years. These and other laws of like character disgrace the statute book of Maryland, and the new Constitution does not hold out, so far as we have seen, any prospect of improvement. The fact that it leaves the Legislature at liberty to take away at any time from the negroes the right to the witness-box, and that it authorizes an appeal to Congress for compensation for slaves, is very strong evidence in support of the charge that the Democratic Party in Maryland would reëstablish Slavery in its worst form to-morrow, if it had the power and courage.

But the Maryland Democrats hold on to the shadow of Slavery, and grasp after its substance with an eagerness and a nervousness which are the sure signs of weakness and final failure. The Convention has given the people only until Sept. 18th to examine the new Constitution. They have ordered an election in Baltimore on Oct. 23, with the design, it is said, of getting immediate possession of the local government. This gain would aid in carrying out the proposed revolution in other departments. The short duration of the canvass, lasting only thirty days, (from Aug. 17 to Sept. 18;) the fact that the Democrats are certain to carry the State, and the haste to complete the subsequent changes among officeholders, show that the ruling party is afraid of Congress coming to the rescue of the Union men of the State. The returned rebels of Maryland are hurrying to the capture of the local government of their native State with the same speed that Lee's army rushed toward Lynchburg. Will Congress intercept this attempt to take up a new defensive position, as Grant intercepted Lee? *That* is the leading question at present before the people of Maryland.

The Michigan Constitutional Convention has not shown any sign of being afraid either of its own people or of the General Government. They closed their labors on Aug. 22, and they have given the public until the first Monday in April, 1868, to examine their work. This is a political campaign of seven months to one month in Maryland. The new Michigan Constitution will be adopted at leisure, and will be permanent, while Maryland will adopt its new Constitution in haste and will repent at leisure.

The new Michigan Constitution establishes impartial manhood suffrage. It makes no allusion to color. It admits to the ballot-box all the males in the State over 21, who are citizens of the United States, who have been residents in this country two years and a half, and have declared their intentions, and who have resided in the State three months, and in the ward or district ten days preceding the election. It excludes only women and idiots and insane persons. It admits paupers, prisoners and all colored men, whether negroes or Indians or any other nationality, possessing the qualifications already stated; and this section takes effect with the Constitution on July 1, 1868. The same impartiality and liberality which are exhibited in the article regarding the elective franchise pervade the whole document. The Bill of Rights begins with the declaration that all political power is inherent in the people, and this spirit runs through every section. The interests of the people—the whole people—are the first and last subjects of consideration. The article which forms the termination of the body of the Constitution is on exemptions from taxation. It secures to every resident in the State personal property to the amount of $500, and a homestead not exceeding forty acres and worth not more than $2,500, free from sale for debt. Even the poor man who does not own a farm is protected in the possession of the house in which he lives. Widows are guaranteed their husbands' homesteads during the minority of their children. All women are protected in the exclusive possession and use of their own property. The whole framework of State and local governments is constructed so that the people have full and immediate control over their servants. The Constitution is, in short, an expansion of the declaration that all men are created equal and have inalienable rights, "among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." It contains no clauses, like that of Maryland, calculated to repel immigrants, or to prevent the increase of wealth, or to diminish the sum of public happiness. Even the prohibitory liquor clause may be regarded as a voluntary State temperance pledge, which is submitted to the people as a separate question, and which, if taken, is to be kept only so long as it is considered to be for the general welfare. It is, at least, an earnest if not wise attempt to banish, as far as practicable, poverty and crime from the State. And however objectionable prohibition may be in itself, or however unsuitable it may be for many States, it is certainly less questionable than the downward path of Maryland toward Slavery, rebellion and all other crimes.

Judging from the new Constitutions now before the people of Michigan and of Maryland, "the irrepressible conflict" between liberty and Slavery still continues. It is not possible for two States, with Constitutions conflicting in so many important points, to remain permanently connected together under one general Government. One of the two must change its Constitution within a few years, either voluntarily or under duress. If the past be any guide to the future we may safely predict a change in the new Constitution of Maryland at no distant day. No State in the Union has so frequently amended its fundamental law, and yet in no State is that law more defective. Another change will probably be a comparatively easy matter. After amending their Constitution at least fourteen times since 1776, the people of Maryland are not likely to be very stubborn in resisting other modifications, even though they come from outside, in the shape of a Federal amendment, and be forced upon the State with the design of making its fundamental law harmonize with the amended Constitutions of other States and of the United States.

Congress and Suffrage.

Senator Trumbull, in an argument which we transfer to other columns, takes strong ground against the proposition to legislate impartial suffrage into all the States by Congressional enactment. His reasoning on the subject is clear and unanswerable. Unlike Mr. Stevens, he still upholds the Constitution as the law by which Congress must regulate its proceedings; and with this as his starting point, he shows that no warrant exists for the claim which extremists have put forward. The States, and the States alone, have the right to determine, each for itself, who among their citizens shall be voters.

The attempt to justify interference on the ground that the Constitution guarantees "to every State in this Union a republican form of government," Mr. Trumbull meets with admirable effect. The framers of the Constitution may certainly be held to have recognized as republican the forms of government existing in the States originally composing the Union, yet no demand was heard in their days for equal or universal suffrage, although in all States the proportion disfranchised was greater than is to be found in any at the present day. That cannot be anti-republican in the constitutional sense of the term, which was not regarded as a disqualification by the founders of the Republic. "The republican form of government required to be guaranteed to each State," Mr. Trumbull well remarks, "is a Government of such a character as existed in the States when the Constitution was framed; and for Congress, under the plea of regulating suffrage, to declare such Governments anti-republican, would be the subversion instead of the guarantee of republican forms of government."

Nor is any sanction given to the proposition by the principles affirmed in the Civil Rights Act. That measure deals with the right to liberty and equality in the eye of the law, in respect of person and property, which is an inherent inalienable right; while the franchise is a derivative privilege, contingent in this case upon the laws of the respective States. Moreover, as Mr. Trumbull reminds the Republican Party, the pending Constitutional Amendment, by recognizing the number disfranchised as an element to be considered in determining the basis of representation, manifestly concedes to each State the power regulating the franchise as it may think proper, "subject to a reduction of its representation in Congress."

This view of the subject is not prejudiced by the authority asserted by Congress over the suffrage in the States not now in the Union. No analogy can be drawn between the States composing the Government, which enjoy intact all the powers guaranteed to them by the terms of the Union, and States which by rebellion overturned their local Governments and so became absolutely subject to the national authority.

These considerations should be conclusive, whatever may be their effect upon the question of voting in the States. They are strengthened, however, by the obvious fact that the proposed interference with the right of the States is as unnecessary as it would be unconstitutional, provided the Republican Party throughout the country be honest in its advocacy of impartial suffrage. The most satisfactory method of bringing about the change would undoubtedly be the voluntary action of the States themselves, each adjusting for itself its franchise in view of the altered circumstances of the country. A more rabid and perhaps a more probable plan is that of an amendment to the Constitution, incorporating the principle of impartial suffrage in the organic law of the Union, by the voice of three-fourths of its members. Such a change, so produced, may be hoped for as a result of the restoration of the South to representation in Congress. A condition which is made fundamental in the work of reorganizing the Southern States cannot with propriety be ignored by the States which dictate how that work shall be performed.

Be this as it may, it is satisfactory to find a Senator occupying Mr. Trumbull's position in the Republican Party protesting against the demands that are urged in its name by a small section of its members. His reputation as a lawyer adds to the weight of his argument on the constitutional feature of the question. And his representative character as a party man invests with importance his emphatic repudiation of a measure which is urged in some quarters as the groundwork of future agitation.

MINOR TOPICS.

We see with pleasure that a number of our large commercial firms are obtaining very respectable contributions from their fellow-merchants for the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever at Galveston. This terrible disease has been carrying on its ravages in that locality during the last few months with peculiar malignity and fatality. The "Howard Association," a body of heroic and devoted men who are organized in the Gulf cities for just such emergencies, have labored with a zeal equal to that which has made their name memorable in the City of New-Orleans; and the Catholic Sisters of Charity also have worked with the noblest devotion. But the effort and the expenditure have been too much for them and they look to New-York for help. It needs but a knowledge of this fact to open the hearts and purses of our benevolent people so widely that every want of our suffering fellow-countrymen in Texas will be at once supplied. We hope to see the contributions largely and immediately increase.

Mr. Bancroft's reception with honors so unusual, at Potsdam and Berlin, causes us to congratulate both ourselves and him that it was to Prussia he was accredited as Minister. By his funeral oration on Lincoln he must have mortally offended the greater part of the European Courts. He would have found little favor at London, Paris or Vienna, after his funereal castigation of England, France and Austria. Prussia, however, escaped his lash, and he has nothing to embarrass him, so far as concerns that Power.

Speaking of sensations, the good people of Newport were sorely exercised at an impromptu row-boat race the other day, by the appearance of a solitary mariner, (not Coleridge's ancient mariner, however,) rowing his little bark, *with his face toward the bow*, while all the other oarsmen faced the stern, as usual. It proved to be a new invention by Dr. Samuel W. Francis, and consisted simply of an ordinary oar with a joint in it, handled precisely as oars usually are; but it was so jaunty and so "pat" in its movement that no rudder was necessary, and the old boatmen were quite agog, and pronounced it a good thing.

We observe the "preliminary announcement" of a fair, "combining extraordinary and unprecedented attractions," under the "most distinguished patronage," namely, "the *elite* of New-York society and the celebrities of the dramatic profession," to "culminate in a superb musical entertainment" by the "most celebrated exponents of harmonic art." As this is a very worthy object, we hope no reader will be alarmed at the polysyllabic puff first quoted. It only means that noted musicians, actors and people of fashion will aid the fair, and that a concert will end it.

We certainly should not think the *Hebrew Leader* would be very happy in showing, as it does in its last issue, that the sanguinary butcher Marquez is a Hebrew, and that "his father and brothers are very respectable Jews," their real name being Marcus, and their residence Callum, in Friesland. Of all the monsters who have figured in Mexico during the last forty years, Marquez is the worst. The Hebrew organ speaks of him as a "brave and admirable soldier, who was a true and devoted follower of the Emperor Maximilian;" but the *Leader* ought to know that his atrocities did more to make the Mexican people implacable toward Maximilian, and to bring him to his execution, than any other cause. Only on Saturday last, our Mexican correspondent, "Chapultepec," who has always tried to write favorably of the Imperialists, used these terms about Marquez, after stating that he was "still free from the clutches of the avengers:" "As far as Marquez and Lares are concerned we would not make a single regret if caught and hanged. They are two beasts of men, whose innate, inborn natures are very treason itself. They are men incapable of loyalty to any cause, and cannot be instrumental in doing anything but crime and treason. Marquez is the tyrant, Nero-like, whom all Mexicans fear and dread. His crimes are numberless. He is the raper, the assassinator, the incendiary, the creator of famine and the robber of the widow and orphan." For our part, we are not willing to believe that Marquez is either of the creed or the race for which the Hebrew organ claims him. For the sake of Shem and Japhet, not to speak of Ham, we trust he is a Toltec and a heathen.

The style of furnishing armories for our City militia recalls the hardships of the gallant troops who, according to McArone, once encamped at Delmonico's, and there suffered for their country. The Citizens' Association can hardly be called niggardly in protesting to the Board of Supervisors against the expenditure already made since last April of over $200,000, for furniture and repairs alone, on less than a dozen armories. At this rate the year's bill will reach a pretty round sum, independent of the rent, attendance, &c., and it certainly justifies Mr. Peter Cooper and his associates in calling it, as it stands, a "reckless and shameful expenditure of the public money." For fitting up one armory $23,000 is paid; for another $19,000; for two others $17,000 each—making a total for the four of $76,000. And these expenditures do not include work done by masons, carpenters and plumbers, which greatly swell the bill. Now, considering the popular idea of the simplicity and rigors of a martial career, some of our militia are pursuing the profession of arms rather luxuriously. Take, for example, the Fifth Regiment. Their gun-racks are carved black walnut cases, with glass doors; their officers' settees are "upholstered with velvet carpet;" their furniture is of richly-carved black walnut; their lowest-priced cane-seat chairs are $7; their highest (which are carved and gilt) are $46 each, and the settees $76 each. The gun-racks for this one regiment cost $8,000, and the lockers $3,000 more, being $11,000 in all. But to sum up all by a single illustration, think of paying $2,208 for forty-six chairs for a single militia regiment!

Young Mr. Tyng appears to be of the order of the "wandering sheep" in the hymn—he "will not be controlled." The Standing Committee of the Diocese, as the papers report, had about come to the conclusion to let the New-Brunswick matter drop, (as it would take time to show that a clergyman had violated the integrity of an Episcopal parish by preaching in a Methodist parish,) but this irrepressible preacher had the audacity since the first trouble to preach in a Reformed Dutch Church, in Saratoga, only last Sunday. So that Bishop Potter, as well as Bishop Odenheimer, will have to look after him, and more particularly since he is under the direct diocesan care of Bishop Potter. This second (alleged) offence the Committee are reported to consider as obliging them to prosecute the formal trial. If Mr. Tyng believes himself in the right, (and his labors in his own parish in this City are the best guarantee for his sincerity of purpose,) he probably took the step of this second independent rendering of the canon for the express purpose of having the question amply considered and authoritatively decided.

Never was there a time when predictions concerning the prospective peace of Europe were so little trusted. The dispatches on the same subject from the different capitals of Europe are often flatly contradictory. War dispatches and peace dispatches come together, as if Dame Rumor was crowning her long travesty by blowing hot and cold out of the same mouth. After all Europe has been sufficiently convulsed with the affair of the Southern Bund, the official *Gazette* of Stuttgart denies that "a Bund was even broached" at Salzburg. Before us lies a collection of ten or twelve contradictory utterances by reputed official journals, on the famous North-Schleswig "Note"—not merely on general grounds, for there the contradictions were myriad, but as to whether any such Note ever existed. As it was with that already-forgotten North-Schleswig question, so it will be with the Salzburg question, and with so many other nine days' wonders as the balance of the year can contain. Drugged with sensationalism as it never was before, Europe is nervous to the last degree, and all political news is likely to be exaggerated.

In speaking of the "clumsy and obscure" style which Mr. Bancroft again exemplifies in his last volume, a writer in a Western paper remarks: "Before putting this history into final shape, Mr. Bancroft would have done well had he got a place on some first-class newspaper where he might have learned to write. There is not a reporter connected with any of the leading journals who is not his superior; for there is no school of writing so thorough as that afforded by the daily Press. The easiest and most popular authors of England and America—Dickens and Irving—commenced as journalists; and it is because they are journalists that"—certain editors whom the writer mentions have achieved great success as the authors of popular books. So far as we can analyze journalism and the journalistic style, we suppose the peculiarity about them is the *directness* with which the matter in hand is always approached. The "beating round the bush," the digressions, the "padding," the exploitation of one's personality, which are so common among common book-makers, have no place with the journalist. To have something to say, to say it forcibly and clearly, and, above all, to say it directly and pointedly, are the points that we observe in the best newspaper writers. As a rule, the questions of the hour require very prompt and decisive treatment, and each requires to be treated specially and by itself. There may, among authors, be great intellects and charming geniuses, like Montaigne, whom you permit to talk about everything whenever they wish to talk about anything; but such cases are exceptional in literature, and cannot be tolerated at all in journalism. We certainly think that five years' drill on the New-York Press would have made Mr. Bancroft a far more concise, valuable and readable historian than he now is.

There is a certain poisonous weed, hateful to the eye, most disgusting to the smell, and every way objectionable and villainous, which is hardy, thriving and prolific in exact proportion to its worse than uselessness, and which is just at this time ripening its seeds. This is the well-known *datura stramonium*—otherwise called Jamestown weed, jimson weed; sometimes, ignorantly, nightshade, poison weed, and by a dozen other names, by any or all of which it is popularly known. It is good for nothing for general purposes. Chemists, indeed, extract from it a virulent poison, and it has certain medical uses, not to be detailed here. But where a single plant is applied to any good, acres of it grow. Not a year passes but we have to tell the story of a number of children poisoned to death by eating the seed-pods of this harmful plant. It springs up rank, hardy and almost ineradicable, on every plot of ground about a house where it can gain a foothold. And this is one thing that makes it particularly dangerous—it thrives best near dwelling-houses where children are sure to find, to play with, and probably some of them to eat it. It thrives, however, anywhere; wherever there is a vacant lot there the stramonium takes possession and quickly chokes out all other plants. This vicious weed is just now blooming and ripening its seeds, and we shall doubtless soon begin to chronicle its murders. Every individual plant should now be destroyed. Every man who has a proper regard for his family and for his neighbors will utterly destroy all that are about his own premises. And the City authorities of New-York and Brooklyn should employ persons to uproot all these noxious plants that have taken root in lanes and streets that are not much used, and in all vacant lots over which the City authorities have control. And while they are about it, the bardock and Canada thistle might come in for a share of their attention.

However great may be the general intelligence of any given community, there is ever an underlying stratum of sheer superstition, so gross and yet so wide-spread that, could its full extent be known, the highest wisdom of the land would be shocked indeed. Hence anything that tends to do away with, or sap even in a slight degree the foundations of an old-time-invented, yet of modern-time-accepted superstition, should be welcomed as a boon and a blessing. We therefore are disposed to think that the thanks of the country are due to that Pennsylvania Judge, who, when he found it his duty to sentence George Winnemore to death, ordained that he should die on another day of the week than Friday. The superstitious notions that generally connect bad luck and ill-success with this day have ever been strengthened by the silly practice of magistrates in invariably sentencing their criminals to be executed on Friday, and we think no small amount of public gratitude is due to an official who has taken this decided step to shake off the odium which has so long attached to Friday, as "Hangman's Day."

Although our ferry companies have never been remarkable for disinterested generosity in their dealings with the public, it would not seem too burdensome a tax for them to pay for Croton water enough to afford their thirsty customers an occasional libation. Now they cannot get it without paying ten cents to the inevitable soda-water man. They profess, do these companies, to have, in all their ferry-houses, plenty of water, running always free, without money and without price. But in the Fulton Ferry-house the hydrant is poked off in a far corner, where no one can find it without inquiring his way, and then, when it is found, it is dry—there is no cup, no water, no way for a thirsty man to procure a drop of Croton save by first buying some soda or other trash that he doesn't want of the soda man, who will condescend then to afford him a glass of water. In the Fulton Ferry-house, on the Brooklyn side, there is plenty of Ridgewood water in plain sight and nothing to pay. But there is no soda man [illegible] the hydrant [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 1.

THE CAUSE OF THE DEFECTS IN THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS.

Some of the papers, in copying and commenting on the Times' dispatches regarding the defects in the last Supplementary Reconstruction Act, undertake to correct your correspondent by attributing such defects to the Conservatism of the Senate, instead of to hasty action on the part of Congress generally. Now, every one who was here during the session knows better. The so-called "Conservatism of the Senate" expressed itself in doubts as to the constitutional power of Congress to prohibit the President from removing the military commanders, and to this the House yielded. But the chief defect in the law, which is the limited power conferred upon Gen. Grant, was directly the result of rushing the bill through the blind manipulations of a Conference Committee. Every one present will remember the forcible appeals of Mr. Schofield, of Pennsylvania, against sending the bill to a Conference Committee, whose report must necessarily be voted on blindly, and the result has shown the wisdom of his position. Congress assembled under the whip and spur of Stanbery's opinion, which had just declared that there was no power in the law authorizing military commanders to make removals. "Well," said Congress, "if it be not there, let's put it there." And they did. "Now," said they, "let's give Gen. Grant the same power"—which they did—and stopped just short of the mark. A section of three lines, investing Gen. Grant with *all* the powers conferred upon the district commanders, would have effected more than the three whole sections which it took to give him the power to make and unmake officeholders. But I remember an incident which helps to explain this shortsightedness in part. At that time many Republicans hadn't much faith in Gen. Grant, and a prominent Senator said to me, "we put Grant in the bill so if he is what his friends say he is he will have a chance to show it."

Another point some of the papers entirely overlook. They say if Grant has not sufficient power under the acts he is General-in-Chief, and his subordinates must obey the orders he may issue. Equally, in this sense, is Gen. Grant the President's subordinate, and he must obey all *his* orders, though they may overrule everything he does.

It would be the height of folly to undertake to contradict or refute a tithe of the misstatements and gross exaggerations that have been inspired at the White House during the last week, regarding the correspondence and interviews between the President and Gen. Grant. Yet some of them are so utterly devoid of truth, and yet so ingeniously stated, that they may possibly be credited in questions where their source and subject is not fully understood. In one of these accounts Gen. Grant is represented as pleading the yellow fever as reason why Gen. Hancock should not be sent to New-Orleans, and as failing to make that objection when the assignment of Gen. Thomas was under consideration. The facts simply are, that when the President broached the subject of changing commanders of the Fifth District, Gen. Grant urged this as one of the incidental objections, and sent to the President Gen. Sheridan's reports on the subject, in which he recommended that officers on leave at that time be permitted to remain away, as the presence of unacclimated persons would tend to greatly increase the mortality. This is all there is of that story. Other points are equally untrue. Where the President is represented as intimating to Gen. Grant that his letter smacked of insubordination, and that the latter attempted to apologize, and where also the President is represented as telling Gen. Grant that if every order he should issue should provoke from him a political essay, affairs must come to a stand still, it must be understood that the President made such remarks to the correspondent who gives the account of the interview. He never said any such thing to Gen. Grant. In conclusion, the last interview on the Hancock-Sheridan order was sought by the President, if there was any seeking about it. During this interview Gen. Grant told the President that he considered the injunction of privacy removed from his letter on the removal of Secretary Stanton.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, had a lengthy interview with Gen. Grant yesterday, during which the latter is reported to have expressed decidedly Radical sentiments.

GEN. GRANT'S LAST ORDER.

The issue by Gen. Grant of the order prohibiting the appointment of any officer who has heretofore been removed in any of the Military Districts, has produced considerable excitement among the Louisiana rebel politicians who have been urging the restoration of Gov. Wells. It effectually nips their schemes in the bud, and they unhesitatingly assert that the President will at once revoke it. We shall see.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. SICKLES.

The report of the Assistant Attorney-General on the causes that have led to the removal of Gen. Sickles should be understood as the President's side of the story, and as designed to convict Gen. Sickles of an open violation of the United States laws. The correspondence between Gen. Sickles and Gen. Grant, in which the former makes his defence, it was decided in Cabinet meeting not to publish. The reasons, therefore, have not transpired. In a nutshell, Gen. Sickles' violation of the laws was this; he issued an order which was, in effect, a stay law, and postponed the collection of debts, by action of the State Courts, in his district for a certain time. This order was evaded very generally by means of the transfer of these debts from citizens of North and South Carolina to the citizens of other States, thus throwing their causes of action into the jurisdiction of the United States Courts, which were open. Gen. Sickles' Order No. 10 forbade the execution of judgments thus obtained.

DISMISSAL OF CLERKS IN THE PAY DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Grant has ordered the discharge of one-half of the clerical force employed in the Paymaster-General's Office, the order to take effect this week. The number thus thrown out of employment is twenty.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY CHANDLER.

Hon. W. E. Chandler, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, returned yesterday from an extended leave of absence on the Plains, greatly improved in health. He has consented to reconsider his determination to resign, and will shortly resume his duties, for a time at least.

DEATHS OF UNITED STATES SURGEONS.

Nine surgeons in the United States service have died during the past month in the cholera and yellow fever localities of the West and Southwest. This is more than the usual mortality in that branch of the service for an entire year.

DEATH OF A. E. CUTTING.

C. Z. Cutting, Assistant Examiner at the Patent Office, died this morning of typhoid fever. The deceased was a brother-in-law of Senator Doolittle.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 1.

CHOLERA AT PALERMO.

The State Department has received the following letter:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
PALERMO, Aug. 9, 1867.

The cholera has, of a sudden, become epidemic in this city and taken very alarming proportions. On the 31st of July, up to the time of the mailing of my last dispatch, No. 92, there had only taken place six or seven cases of cholera, but before the day was over they ran up to 20 [illegible] suddenly to 280 cases, and it has kept thus up to date, averaging from 250 to 300 cases daily. The lower classes, as usual, are the greatest sufferers, but it has, however, spread among the middle and even the upper classes. It is of a more violent and fatal nature than last Fall, for hardly one-third of the attacked have so far got over it. The entire population is panic struck; the greater part of the wealthy families have escaped to the Continent; the middle class have left the city and are staying in the villas and in the suburbs, and many of the laboring classes have gone up to the mountains and pitched tents in the open fields. The city has a very mournful aspect, and business is almost entirely suspended.

I am, very respectfully,
L. MONTI, United States Consul.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

SUICIDE OF AN AMERICAN NEAR LONDON.

Our Consul at London has sent the following to the State Department:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
LONDON, Aug. 17, 1867.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR: On the 10th inst. a Police officer from Richmond, about fifteen miles from this Consulate, called and informed me that a man having the appearance of being an American, and whom, from several circumstances, they believed to be an American citizen, had that morning committed suicide by shooting himself at the Roebuck Hotel, Richmond. On his statement of the case, I thought it advisable to investigate the case as far as remaining facts would permit. I accordingly sent Deputy Munn to be present at the inquest, see if the man could be identified, and report to me fully all the known facts in the case. I herewith inclose his report. The little money found about him was applied to bearing in part the expenses of his funeral.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
F. H. MORSE, Consul.

On the 10th of August, 1867, an inquest was held at the Roebuck Hotel, Richmond, Surrey, near London, Eng., on the body of a gentleman, name unknown. He was about 50 years of age, five feet eight inches high, large Roman nose, high forehead, bald head, very intellectual countenance, face clean shaved, and was dressed in check tweed suit. He arrived at the hotel on the 7th of August, remained there that day and night, and on the following afternoon, after dinner, asked for writing materials. After grumbling at the ink and pens, he wrote on a slip of paper and paid his bill. Near 9:30 o'clock at night he complained to the waiter of a severe headache, asked for a light and went up stairs to his bedroom. Half an hour afterward a report was heard, and, on ascertaining the cause thereof, it was discovered that he had shot himself in the water-closet. He was found still living and was removed to a bedroom. On an examination by a surgeon, his skull was found to be fractured and partially blown away. He remained insensible until death occurred, which was about two hours afterward. On being searched a paper was found in his trowsers pocket, on which the following was written:

"This for my friends in New-York: I feel my old fit will be on me sharp, but I will disappoint the beggar [or *buffer*, written very indistinctly] this time. He won't find old John Robinson, I guess.

There were also found in his bag and upon his person the following: Six half-sovereigns, gold; three half-crowns, silver; two three-penny pieces, silver; three half pence. copper; a purse with a card with "Mr. J. Robinson" on it; a scarf, the bag named above, a very small leather-cloth bag; pistol, single barrel, makers' name Reilly & Co., Oxford-street, London; powder flask, two leaden bullets, some percussion caps, a white kid glove, (cut up,) a pair of old-fashioned spectacles and case, and a silk umbrella. There were no marks on his linen, except the initials "J. R." written very faintly on his pocket-handkerchief. The paper written on was part of the sheet supplied to him at the hotel. His conversation with the landlord and some visitors in the coffee-room seemed to indicate that he was an American citizen. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was "temporary insanity."

SELECTION OF OFFICIAL NEWSPAPERS.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives has selected the Hartford *Courant* and Bridgeport *Standard* to publish in Connecticut the laws of the first session Fortieth Congress; also the *Jacksonville Union* in Florida.

PARTING DINNER TO SEÑOR ROMERO.

Gen. Grant gave yesterday evening a parting dinner to Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister.

ABUSE OF OVERLAND MAIL MATTER.

The Post-office Department has directed inquiry to be made respecting the reported carelessness and abuse of mail matter by the overland mail contractor. In the course of a few days special mail agent Clampitt will start from Washington for the Plains with a view to correct the reported delinquencies. The contractor, however, denies the allegations and promises to furnish affidavits exonerating him from censure.

All mail matter for the Pacific coast, if not marked "by steamer," or "by Isthmus," is sent overland.

PUBLIC LANDS IN DAKOTAH.

The Commissioner of General Land Office has given instructions to the Surveyor-General at Yancton, Dakotah, to receive the preemption declaratory statements of those persons whose settlements fall outside of the limits of the land district at Vermillion. The instructions to the Surveyor-General are to the following effect: By section 17 of the act of March, 2, 1861, chap. 86, page 244, vol. 12, Statutes at Large, the powers, duties, obligations, &c., of the Surveyor-General of Dakotah are made the same as those of the Surveyor-General at Kansas and Nebraska.

The act of July 22, 1854, vol. 10, page 310, Statutes at large, provides for the filing of notices of preemption claims with the Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska, by settlers or unsurveyed lands within three months after survey in the field, the declaratory statements to be noted by the Surveyor-General on the township plots, &c.

The lands in Dakotah, west of range 68, not being within the limits of any organized land district, and some portions of those lands being surveyed, the Surveyor-General is authorized to allow settlers thereon to file their declaratory statements in his office until otherwise ordered.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following vessels were at Rio Janeiro, Aug. 1: *Guerriere*, from New-York, arrived July 27; *Nipsic*, from New-York, about Aug. 7; *Pawnee*, *Kansas* and *Oneida*. The *Brooklyn* sailed for New-York July 31, at 4 P. M. The *Oneida* would sail for China about Aug. 4. At the River Plate—In port, United States ships *Huron*, *Shamokin* and *Wasp*; all well. At Bahia—The *Brooklyn* arrived Aug. 6.

Trotting in Orange County—Two Races at Highland Park, Newburgh.

NEWBURGH, Sunday, Sept. 1.

Quite a number assembled at Highland Park, two miles east of this city, yesterday afternoon, to witness a trial of speed between Samuel Burroughs's bay mare *Lady Wood* and Thomas O'Leary's bay mare *Nellie*. Neither of the animals ever trotted before, nor had they made any fast time, nor did the exploits of yesterday record fast time. They are what are termed "four-minute colts." The interest manifested in the trot, however, was none the less. The regulations were mile heats, best two in three, to harness, for purse of $100. *Nellie* was the favorite at the start, but there was not much betting. The judges were B. K. Johnson, Jacob Clark and W. Wilson.

First Heat—*Lady Wood* had the pole, and took the lead at the start, *Nellie* making a very bad break soon after leaving the score, not catching before reaching the quarter pole, where she was hard at work again. At that point *Lady Wood* was far in the advance, *Nellie*, however, crawling up rapidly. At the half mile the latter was only two lengths behind, *Lady Wood* having reached there in 1:58½. At the three-quarter pole *Nellie* lapped *Lady Wood's* wheel. Coming down the homestretch the former passed her competitor, and crossed the score a length ahead, winning the heat in 3:49½.

Second Heat—*Nellie* had the pole, but the *Lady* soon after starting took the lead again. At the quarter, however, *Nellie* challenged her, when they trotted lively to the half mile, when the *Lady* fell to the rear. Again she advanced and again fell back, till when making the turn, previous to coming down the home-stretch, *Nellie* made a little spirt, and, passing her rival, came in an easy winner of the heat and race in 3:50

The next race was a trotting contest to saddles, between O. C. Matterson's roan gelding *Captain Taggert*, and owner's sorrel mare *Jessie*—half-mile heats, best two in three.

First Heat—*Captain* had the inside and a good start was made—the *Captain*, however, going up soon after leaving the score. At the quarter, however, he challenged *Jessie*, and away they went, reaching the half-mile in 1:28, side by side; making a dead heat.

Second Heat—The *Captain* took the lead, but pawed the air in a second afterward, *Jessie* going to the front and staying there. At the quarter-pole the *Captain* was doing finely, being only a half a length behind at that point. He could not catch his competitor, however, *Jessie* winning the heat in 1:24.

Third Heat—There was no waiting for sponging or refreshment after the second heat, the horses going for the third immediately, trotting side by side to the quarter pole. Coming down the homestretch the speed of both animals was increased, and the way things looked it was thought another dead heat would ensue; but just before coming in, the *Captain* made a break, when *Jessie* rushed across the score a winner by a neck in 1:22.

Base-Ball Match at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, Sept. 1.

The base-ball match at Lansingburgh, N. Y., on Saturday, between the Union Club of that place, and the Hampdens of this city, was won by the former, the score standing 35 to 28.

The Knickerbocker Club, of Albany, play the Hampdens in this city, on the 11th of September, the day of the [illegible]

THE INDIAN WAR.

Gen. Hancock's Late Peace Expedition.

His Correspondence with Indian Agents.

Warlike Messages from Indian Chiefs.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 1, 1867.

The following facts have been compiled from official documents. Although not new they throw light on recent transactions in the Indian country.

On the 13th of March last Major-Gen. HANCOCK addressed a letter to Col. WYNKOOP, agent for the Cheyennes, Apaches, and Arapahoes, at Fort Larned, Kansas, in which he says:

"I have the honor to send you this communication for the purpose of informing you that I have about completed arrangements to move a force to the Plains, and only await a proper condition of the roads to march. My object in making an expedition at this time is to show the Indians within the limits of this department that we are able to chastise any tribes who may molest people who are traveling across the Plains. It is not my desire to bring on difficulties with the Indians, but to treat them with justice and according to our treaty stipulations, and I desire especially in any dealings with them to act through their agents as far as practicable.

In reference to the Cheyennes of your agency in particular, I may say that we have just grounds of grievance. One is, that they have not delivered up the murderer of the New-Mexican at Zaroh. I also believe that I have evidence sufficient to fix upon different bands of that tribe whose chiefs are known to have been in several of the outrages committed on the Smoky Hill last Summer. I request that you will inform them in such a manner as you think proper, that I expect shortly to visit their neighborhood, and that I will be glad to have an interview with their Chiefs; and tell them also, if you please, that I go fully prepared for peace or war, and that hereafter I will insist on their keeping off the main lines of travel, where their presence is calculated to bring about collision with the whites. If you can prevail upon the Indians of your agency to abandon their habits of infesting the country traversed by our overland routes, threatening, robbing, and intimidating travelers, we will defer that matter to you. If not, I would be pleased by your presence with me when I visit the locality of your tribes, to show that the officers of the Government are acting in harmony."

Major H. DOUGLAS, under date of March 14, writes to Major HENRY E. NOYES:

"I have received from LITTLE REAVEN, head Chief of the Arapahoes, a message to the effect that no more wood must be cut by this command on the Pawnee Fork, and that the troops must move out of the country by the time grass grows. Mr. JONES, the interpreter at this post, brought me a message from SATANTA, the principal Chief of the Kiowas, to the effect that all white men must move out of Council Grove by the Spring; that he gave me ten days to move from this post; that he wanted the mules and cavalry horses fattened, as he would have use for them, as he intended to appropriate them; that all the Indians had agreed to stop the railroads and roads at Council Grove; that no roads or railroads will be allowed west of that point."

Major J. H. PAGE, Third Infantry, brought a message from the same chief:

"Tell the Chiefs on the road that they must gather their soldiers and leave, if they don't I will help them to leave. No wagons will be allowed on the road except those that bring presents; if any are found they will be taken."

Subsequently, in council, SATANTA stated in substance the same, but not in an insulting manner, which has already been reported to District Headquarters.

It has been reported to me that eight Arapahoes, apparently friendly, stopped on the 10th inst. at the camp of a Mr. GILCHRIST, a wagonmaster for a Mr. H. WADELLS, of Moro, New-Mexico, on the other side of Fort Aubrey, (120 miles from here,) shot at the herder and run off forty head of mules and one mare.

J. H. LEAVENWORTH, Indian Agent for the Comanches and Kiowas, in a letter dated Fort Larned, Kansas, April 9, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, says: I arrived at Fort Zarah, Kansas, on the 3d instant. Gen. HANCOCK arrived on the 5th instant with his whole command, consisting of artillery, cavalry and infantry, about 1,500 strong. I immediately called upon him and requested information as to the object of his movements so far as related to the Indians of my agency, viz.: the Comanches and Kiowas. He very kindly and promptly furnished me with the inclosed papers, marked Nos. 1, 2 and 3. As none of the Indians of my agency have visited this great line of travel, except a very few, since they received their annuity goods last October, and as it was uncertain what portion of the department he might visit with his command, he expressed a wish that I would accompany him, and as I believed it to be eminently proper, I willingly consented, and should anything occur concerning the Indians of my agency, or the interest of the Department generally, I shall make full report of the same.

One of the letters above referred to by Gen. HANCOCK acquaints Col. WYNKOOP that the object in preparing an expedition to the Plains is to convince the Indians that we are able to punish any of them who may molest travelers across the Plains, or who may commit other hostilities against the whites. "We," he says, "desire to avoid any troubles with the Indians, and to treat them with justice, and according to the requirements of the treaties with them, and I wish especially in my dealings with them to act through the agents of the Indian Department as far as it is possible to do so. Concerning the Kiowas, of your agency, we have grave reasons for complaint. Among others it is officially reported to these Headquarters that that tribe has been making hostile incursions into Texas, and that a war party has very recently returned to Fort Dodge from that State, bringing with them the scalps of fourteen colored soldiers and one white man. I am also informed that the Kiowas have been threatening our posts in Arkansas; that they are about entering into a compact with the Sioux for hostilities against us, and that they have robbed and insulted officers of the United States Army who have visited them, supposing that they were friends. It is well ascertained that certain members of that tribe (some of whom are known) are guilty of the murder of JAMES BOX, a citizen of Montague County, Texas, last Summer, and of the capture and barbarous treatment of women in his family. I desire you to particularly explain to them that one reason why the Government does not at once send troops against them, to redress these outrages against our people, is that their Great Father is averse to commencing a war upon them (which would certainly end in destroying them) until all other means of redress fail. I request that you will inform the Indians of your agency that I will hereafter insist upon their keeping off the main routes of travel across the plains, where their presence is calculated to bring about difficulties between themselves and the whites. If you, as their agent, can arrange these matters satisfactorily with them, we will be pleased to refer the whole subject to you. In case of your inability to do so, I would be pleased to have you accompany me when I visit the country of your tribes, to show that the officers of the Government are acting in harmony. I will be pleased to talk with any of the chiefs whom you may meet."

A large number of other documents show the hostile character of Indians and their massacres and depredations.

Gen. ORD, in a communication dated March 5, says: "The wild Comanches are bent on mischief. From the fact that they steal from the frontiers and have supplied themselves with large caballados, that they supply horses to the Northern Indians on the R. R. D. and mail routes, I think it important to put a stop to their wholesale plundering. I propose building posts in their country, as that demoralizes them more than anything else, except money and whisky."

Among the documents is a letter from Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK, dated Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, July 31, 1867, addressed to Headquarters of the Army of the United States, in which he says he has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of certain communications named by him, and continues: "In reply to the letters of Cols. WYNCOOP and LEAVENWORTH, herein referred to, and a telegram dated May 23, 1867, from Gen. GRANT, upon the subject of the burning of the Indian villages on Pawnee Fork, Aug. 19, 1867, I have the honor to subject the following statement, first premising that I have replied to Gen. GRANT's telegram of May 23 by a telegram of the same date, and that in my official report of the operations of the expedition made last Spring to the Plains under my command, forwarded to Gen. GRANT by Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, a full and accurate history is given of the objects of that expedition and the military movements connected with it, together with my reasons for destroying the villages of the Sioux and the Cheyennes on the Pawnee Fork, &c.

The report in question touches on all the main points mentioned in the copies of the letters from Cols. WYNKOOP and LEAVENWORTH, referred to me by Gen. GRANT, May 23, 1867, and is believed to be sufficiently full in details to cover the questions mentioned therein; yet there are a few statements made in some of them which are inaccurate, and which I desire to correct. They are as follows:

Among the letters inclosed is a copy of one from Col. WYNKOOP, dated Headquarters District of the Upper Arkansas, March 14, 1867, stating that WILSON GRAHAM, the Cheyenne boy who was captured from that tribe sometime since, is now *en route* to this post (Fort Riley.) As soon as he arrives he will be sent to you, in order that he may be delivered to his nearest relative. Please inform this office of the name and band of his nearest relatives.

No authority was ever given by me to the commanding officer of the District of the Upper Arkansas to transfer the child in question to any agent of the Indian Department whatever. On the contrary, I informed the commanding officer at Fort Larned (through Headquarters District of the Upper Arkansas,) in a letter dated at these Headquarters, 11th of March, 1867, (copy inclosed, marked A,) that the boy in question—who was then under my charge at Fort Leavenworth—would be sent to that post (Fort Larned,) for delivery to his nearest relatives, and that he had been obtained from the persons who had had possession of him since his capture, through the exertions of the military authorities, this action on my part being in accordance with the instructions I had received on that subject from Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, in a special order dated St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 25, 1867, (a copy inclosed, marked B.) The boy being too unwell to travel as soon as was anticipated, I detained him here until I started with the expedition to the Plains, (March 25,) when he accompanied me and was delivered by me personally to the commanding officer at Fort Larned, leaving with him the following instructions:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
NEAR FORT LARNED, KANSAS,
April 12, 1866.

The Commanding Officer, Fort Larned:

SIR: On leaving this camp it is the intention of the Major-General Commanding to place in your charge the Cheyenne boy, now in his possession, known by the name of WILSON GRAHAM. You will retain him until an opportunity presents for the delivery of him to his nearest relatives. His mother is said to be living, and is said to belong to the Black Kettle band. When you deliver him to his relatives you will take a receipt for him.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed] W. G. MITCHELL,
Captain, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

In a conversation which I had with Col. WYNKOOP on this subject while I was at Fort Larned, I informed him that my instructions required me to deliver the boy to his nearest relatives through the military authorities, and not through the Indian agents.

A copy of a letter from Col. LEAVENWORTH, United States Indian Agent for the Comanches and Kiowas, to Hon. N. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated April 9, 1867, states that he (Col. LEAVENWORTH) was directed by instructions from the Indian Bureau to proceed to St. Louis to receive from Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, WILSON GRAHAM, the Cheyenne boy in question, and to deliver him to Col. WYNKOOP, at Fort Learned. Upon his arrival at St. Louis, Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN informed me that the child had been sent to me with instructions to deliver him to the Cheyennes in the presence of the agent. These instructions would have been carried out while I was present at Fort Larned, had the band of Cheyennes, to which his relatives belonged, (BLACK KETTLE) been in that country at that time. It was reported to be in Texas, and I left the boy with the commanding officer at Fort Larned, with the instructions before referred to. Shortly after that time, April 15, the Cheyennes commenced the present war against us, which has thus far rendered the delivery of the child to his friends impracticable.

In the letter of Col. WYNKOOP, dated at my headquarters on Pawnee Fork, April 18, 1867, addressed to Hon. N. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, he states that a courier had arrived in my camp from Gen. CUSTER, (then in pursuit of the Sioux and Cheyennes from Pawnee Fork,) with the information that the Cheyennes had turned and gone toward the Arkansas River, while the Sioux had continued northward. He followed the Sioux trail, and the last dispatch from him (Gen. CUSTER) is to the effect that the Sioux, upon crossing the Smoky Hill road, had destroyed a mail station and killed three men.

Col. WYNKOOP then goes on to state that as there was yet no evidence of the Cheyennes having committed any overt act of hostility, he made an appeal to me to preserve the village belonging to that tribe, as it was distinct from that of the Sioux.

There is no evidence in Gen. CUSTER's report of the pursuit of the Sioux and Cheyennes from the village on the Pawnee Fork which would go to prove that they had separated, or that the Cheyennes were not implicated in the killing and burning of the three men at Lookout Station on the 15th of April, and burning of the station. On the contrary, in Gen. CUSTER's report to Brevet-Major-Gen. A. J. SMITH, commanding District of the Upper Arkansas, of April 19, received after the destruction of the village, (and too late to be considered in that connection) in reference to the outrage at Lookout Station on the Smoky Hill, he says expressly that after a careful examination by himself and the Delaware scouts, who were with him, it was found impracticable to discover the slightest clue as to what tribe had committed the act, but says in his report to Gen. SMITH of the 17th of April, (copy inclosed marked D,) that the outrages were certainly committed by the Indians who abandoned the village on Pawnee Fork. They were a portion of the same body of Indians, about 800 strong, who crossed the Smoky Hill road on the 16th of April, and reported themselves to be Sioux, Cheyennes and Pawnees. They were all stripped and painted for war at that time, and in addition to the previous killing and burning at Lookout Station, they fired into Stormy Hollow Mail Station, and ran off stock from that point belonging to the mail company, threatened the mail station East of Stormy Hollow, and ran off stock belonging to the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., a few miles further North.

My official report of the operations of the expedition last Spring shows conclusively that I did not determine to destroy the Indian villages, until I had learned officially of the outrage committed on the Smoky Hill by the Indians, (Sioux and Cheyennes,) who had treacherously left their camps on Pawnee Fork on the 14th of April, or during the previous night.

In none of the reports which were received from Gen. CUSTER of his pursuit of the Indians from Pawnee Fork, were there any facts going to show that the Cheyennes had left the Sioux and gone south. All of the information contained in the dispatches of Gen. CUSTER at that time was to the effect that the Indians from Pawnee Fork (Sioux and Cheyennes) remained together, (with probably a few exceptional small bands,) until they arrived at the Smoky Hill, when they committed the murders and depredations on the mail stations, and then pursued their flight northward.

In reference to the statement of Col. WYNKOOP that the village of the Cheyennes was distinct from that of the Sioux, I can only say that the villages stood upon the same ground, and I was unable, after an inspection which I made in person, to distinguish with any certainty the lodges of the Cheyennes from those of the Sioux; nor could any of the officers who were with me say positively where the line of separation between the villages commenced, although it was understood that the Sioux were on the north side and the Cheyennes on the southern and eastern sides.

It is not seen on what grounds "the Indians became fully impressed with the belief that Gen. HANCOCK had come for the purpose of murdering their women and children, as had previously been done at Sand Creek." (See same letter from Col. WYNKOOP to Hon. N. G. TAYLOR, of April 18, 1867.) Nothing which I said to the Sioux and Cheyenne chiefs, whom I had met at Larned on the 12th of April, or at the meeting near the villages on the 14th of that month, could have led the Indians to such a conclusion, or have given them apprehensions of such murderous inclinations on my part, for I had certainly assured them that my intentions were peaceful, and that I had only marched into their country for the purpose of having a conference with the different tribes, so that they might have a full and just understanding of the views and intentions of the military authorities in reference to their future conduct, and their interference with the railways and other routes of travel, emigrants passing through their country and the treatment of our frontier settlers.

Such were well known to Cols. WYNKOOP and LEAVENWORTH to be the objects of the expedition, and they constantly assured the Indians, when in my presence, that my intentions were peaceful, and it was not until after the hostilities on the Smoky Hill, subsequent to their abandonment of the village on Pawnee Fork, which compelled me to destroy their village, that the assertions were made that the Indians had actually been forced into a war. (See Col. WYNKOOP's letter of April 21, to Hon. N. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.) While on this subject it is proper to state that none knew better than Cols. WYNKOOP and LEAVENWORTH that I did not march to the Plains last Spring for the purpose of commencing a war with the Indians, for before my departure from Fort Leavenworth I had written to each of them informing them of my instructions, and of the objects of the expedition, and stating that no Indians would be arrested or called to account by me for past outrages and depredations, unless upon the application of the agents themselves. In his letters of April 21 and 24, the first from Fort Dodge, the latter from Fort Larned Col. WYNKOOP again reiterates the statement that the village of the Cheyennes on Pawnee Fork was burned without provocation or any overt act on the part of that tribe. Notwithstanding, he must surely have known when he was at Fort Dodge with me, from the reports which I had received from Gen. CUSTER, the contents of which were made known to him, (and these were the only possible sources of information at that time,) that the Cheyennes generally had not gone south of the Arkansas when they deserted the villages at Pawnee Fork, but had fled north of the Smoky Hill with the Sioux, and were parties with the latter to the murders and burning at Lookout Station, and the other outrages committed on the Smoky Hill about the same time. I consider the evidence as to the participation of the Cheyennes in the massacre of Lookout Station, and the depredations on the Smoky Hill, after they had abandoned the village on Pawnee Fork, contained in Gen. CUSTER's reports of his pursuits of the Cheyennes and Sioux, conclusive and beyond question, their conduct on that occasion being, in my opinion, only a continuation of the outrages which they had been previously committing against the whites in this department ever since I had assumed command of it in August, 1866.

To show the temper of the Cheyennes toward us, and the feelings of hostility which animated them before the expedition to the plains last Spring, I inclose herewith the reports of former outrages perpetrated in the Summer and Fall, with evidence which it is considered fixes the guilt of these outrages upon that tribe beyond any question or doubt, viz.:

Sept. 19, 1866.—A party of savages ran off fourteen horses and two mules (See copy of a report from Lieut. FLOOD, Sixth United States Volunteers, inclosed, marked E 1; also an indorsement on a report of Lieut. JOSEPH HALE, dated Nov. 10, 1866, inclosed, marked E 2; also a copy of an affidavit of Mr. H. P. WYANT, on the same subject, marked E 3; copy of affidavit of Mr. WILLIAM COMSTOCK, a Government guide and interpreter at Fort Wallace, marked E 4, and copy of statement of JOHN SMITH, United States Indian interpreter, marked E 5.)

Sept. 29, 1866.—Two employes of the Overland Mail Company murdered at Chalk Bluffs mail station. As evidence showing that the murders were committed by the Cheyennes, I transmit copies of a letter from Mr. D. STREET, agent of the Overland Mail Company, marked F, dated Oct. 23, 1866; of an affidavit from Mr. WM. COMSTOCK, United States guide and interpreter at Fort Wallace, marked E 4; of an affidavit from Mr. JAMES WADSWORTH, driver on the Overland Mail line, marked F 2; of a letter from Capt. W. M. KEOGH, Seventh Cavalry, commanding post Fort Wallace, dated Dec. 20, 1866, marked F 3, with inclosure of a letter from Lieut. JAMES HALE, Third Infantry, dated Dec. 19, 1866, marked F 4.

Oct. 12, 1866.—A band of Indians burned the mail station of Chalk Bluffs. I invite attention to the following papers, before referred to, (inclosed herewith,) fixing that outrage upon the Cheyennes; letter from Lieut. J. HALE, Third Infantry, dated Nov. 10, 1866; letter of Oct. 3, 1866, from Mr. D. STREET, agent of the Overland Mail Company, and a letter from Lieut. HALE, Third Infantry, dated Dec. 19, 1866.

Nov. 10, 1866.—An unprovoked murder of a New-Mexican was committed at Fort Zara by a Cheyenne, FOX TAIL, a son of MEDICINE ARROW, a prominent man of that tribe. (See on this subject the inclosed copy of a report from Second Lieut. J. B. THOMPSON, Third Infantry, marked G.) That murder has never been denied even by the Cheyennes.

I also inclose a copy of a statement, marked H, from Mr. JOHN SMITH, United States Indian Interpreter, dated July 4, 1867, in reference to the killing of six white men by the Cheyennes in the month of June, 1866, on one of the tributaries of Solomon's Fork, and a copy of a letter dated Feb. 22, 1867, from Mr. F. R. PAGE, U. S. Agent for the Kansas Indians, (marked I,) stating that about the first day of January, 1867, a part of the Cheyennes attached to the Kaw Chief KATIAUGAH captured forty-four horses and wounded one man. I have also on record at my headquarters the official report of various outrages and depredations committed before the present war by other tribes belonging to the agencies of Cols. WYNKOOP and LEAVENWORTH.—Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches, some of which the Indians themselves, when in council with me last Spring, acknowledged to have been justly charged to them. The reports in all such cases were promptly reported by me to the Indian Department as soon as they were received; and though I had constantly informed the Department, through the agents, that I was ready to assist them with the troops under my command in arresting the offenders, I have never, in a single instance, been called upon to render such assistance; and in all cases (even in that of the murder of the New-Mexican, at Zara, when the name of the culprit was known) the guilty ones have been permitted to go unpunished.

Col. WYNKOOP's letter of April 21st also contains the following;

"I have just arrived with Gen. HANCOCK's column at the post, (Fort Dodge,) and learn, since my arrival here a few days ago, six Cheyenne Indians, on foot, were attacked by 135 cavalry, about twenty-five miles west of this post, and all of them killed. I also learn that they had done nothing to provoke an attack, but were of the party that had fled before HANCOCK's approach."

In reply to this passage, I will merely quote that portion of my official report which referred to this matter. It contains the facts which I drew from the report of the late Major W. COOPER of the Seventh Cavalry, who commanded the detachment which had the encounter at the Cimmeron Crossings with the Indians referred to in Col. WYNKOOP's letter: "On my arrival there (Fort Dodge) on the 19th inst., (April,) a party of Cheyennes (evidently runners from the North) had approached the Cimmeron Crossing, and were discovered skulking around the bivouac of a detachment of the Seventh Cavalry, which was at that point under command of Major WICKLIFF COOPER of that regiment. When the Indians were perceived they were endeavoring to steal up to some herders who were in charge of the cattle of the command, and it is supposed they were not aware of the presence of the troops.

Major COOPER directed Lieut. BERRY, of the Seventh Cavalry, with twenty men, to advance and demand the surrender, which was done through the interpreter. In reply the Indians fired upon the troops. They were attacked and pursued across the river, and six of them (all that were seen) were killed. One of our men was wounded, and one horse was killed.

I herewith transmit a copy of Col. W. COOPER's report of the affair, (marked K.)

In concluding this letter, it is proper for me to say again that before the expedition of last Spring set out I informed Agents WYNKOOP and LEAVENWORTH fully of its object, telling them that war was not intended against the Indians, and that it was my earnest desire to act through them in all matters connected with the tribes under their agencies.

I also invited them to accompany me on my march from Fort Larned to Fort Dodge, so that they might be present at my interviews with the chiefs of the various tribes, and hear what I had to say to them during the time they were in my camp. They must have observed that all of my conferences were with a view of preserving peace on the plains, and all of my actions friendly until the treachery of the Sioux and Cheyennes at Pawnee Fork, and the murders and depredations committed by them on the Smoky Hill route, after they ran away from their village, compelled me to take hostile measures against them.

It is worthy of remark in this connection that while in my camp Col. LEAVENWORTH stated to me in conversation that the tribes of his agency had been greatly wronged by having been charged with various offences which had been committed by the Indians of Col. WYNKOOP's agency, (Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Apaches.) In the opinion of Col. LEAVENWORTH, as expressed to me, the Indians of Col. WYNKOOP's agency, especially the Cheyennes, deserved severe summary punishment for their numerous misdeeds, very many of which had been laid at the door of his innocent tribes, (the Comanches and Kiowas.

But Col. WYNKOOP informed me in conversation, about the same time that the Arapahoes, Apaches and especially the Cheyennes, were peacefully inclined, and rarely committed offences against the laws; but most unfortunately, they were charged with crimes which had been committed by other tribes, and that in this respect they had suffered heavily from the Kiowas, of Col. LEAVENWORTH's Agency, who were of the most turbulent Indians on the Plains, and deserved punishment more than any others. More recent events have shown that all the tribes above referred to, (save, probably, a portion of the Comanches) including the Sioux, were determined upon a general outbreak this Summer, and that the abandonment of the village on Pawnee Forks, and the murders committed immediately afterward on the Smoky Hill, were but the commencement of a war which had been threatened to our post commanders on many occasions during the Winter, and which is now waged with savage fury on the part of the Indians throughout my command and the Department of the Platte and Dakotah.

In reference to the threats made last Winter by the Indians, of war against us this Summer, I transmit herewith (marked "L,") copies of two communications from Major H. DOUGLASS, commanding post of Fort Dodge, which concerns particularly the Kiowas and Arapahoes. One of the letters is addressed to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri; the other to the Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the District of the Upper Arkansas. I also transmit a copy of a letter from Brevet Major ASHBURY, 3d July, bearing on this subject, marked. L 3.

This reply to the statements of Cols. WYNKOOP and LEAVENWORTH contained in the copy of their letters referred to me by order of Gen. GRANT, May 23, would have been transmitted promptly after the date of their receipt but for the fact that since that time until the 15th inst. I have been constantly on the Plains marching almost every day, which prevented me from giving my attention to the matter until the present moment.

Owing to the absence of Mr. JOHN SMITH, United States Indian interpreter, I have withheld two of his affidavits (marked H) until his return, believing that an error was committed by him in giving the name of one of the bands of Indians at the time of writing them, which can then be corrected. They will then be transmitted for file with his communication. Herewith I return the originals of the papers referred to me by Gen. GRANT May 23, for my remarks. I am, Major, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General U. S. A., Commanding.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Congratulatory Circular from Gen. Augur—Success of the Troops in the Department of the Platte.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1867.

Major-Gen. AUGUR, attended by his staff, left for the West this morning to superintend personally the operations against the Indians. Before he departed he caused the following order to be issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
OMAHA, Aug. 27, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 39.—The General commanding takes pleasure in announcing to his command the following decided successes on the part of troops serving in this Department against greatly superior numbers of hostile Indians:

On the 26th June last, a war party of Sioux and Cheyennes combined, numbering between 500 and 600 warriors, under the leadership of ROMAN NOSE, surrounded and attacked a train of supplies escorted by 48 men of the Seventh Cavalry, (temporarily serving in the Department,) under Lieuts. S. M. ROBBINS and W. W. COOK. The Indians surrounded the train for three hours, making desperate efforts to capture it, but were gallantly resisted, and eventually repulsed with a loss of five warriors killed and several wounded. Our loss, two men slightly wounded. The officers and men engaged are commended by their commanding officer for good conduct in this their first engagement with hostile Indians.

On the 2d of August Brevet Major JAMES POWELL, Captain Twenty-Seventh United States Infantry, with twenty-five men of his company and five citizens, employed in getting wood five miles from Fort Philip Kearny, found themselves cut off from the fort by a heavy force of Indians, estimated by cool heads to be two thousand.

They took position in a small corral, constructed of wagon-beds and ox-yokes, and in this little hastily-extemporized work these thirty men most gallantly and determinedly defended themselves for three and a half hours against overwhelming odds.

In their first assault the Indians were mounted. Driven back they dismounted, took their horses to the rear, stripped themselves and returned to the assault, only to be again repulsed with great loss. Major POWELL's party were relieved by the arrival of Brevet Lieut.-Col. B. F. SMITH, Major Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, with two companies of infantry and some artillery.

"Fortunately, Major POWELL's party had just received the new breech-loading rifles," as Major SMITH reports. "Had they been armed with the old muzzle-loading arm they must all have been massacred before relief could have reached them."

Major POWELL modestly claims sixty Indians killed, and one hundred and twenty wounded. It is but just, however, to state that reliable citizens and others, well informed as to result and indications, assert their firm conviction that not less than three hundred Indians were killed or disabled. Major POWELL, by his coolness and firmness in this most creditable affair, has shown what a few determined men can effect with good arms and strong hearts, even with such temporary defensive arrangements as are almost always at hand, and it is always safer, leaving out the questions of duty and professional honor, to stand and fight Indians than to retreat from them. Had this party attempted to fall back, every one would have perished. As it was, it lost but one officer and two enlisted men killed.

Lieut. JENNESS, a most excellent young officer, fell while affording to his men a fine example of coolness and daring in the performance of his duty. His loss is regretted by his command, by whom he was greatly esteemed and loved.

On the 17th inst. Lieut. DAVIES, of the Pawnee Scouts, sent out with twenty men to reconnoitre near Plum Creek, Nebraska, fell in with a greatly superior force of hostile Indians. He gradually fell back until reinforced by Capt. MURIE and thirty men of his Pawnees, when they recrossed the Platte River and were soon attacked by over a hundred Cheyennes and Sioux.

Capt. MURIE coolly held his fire until within proper distance, when he quickly charged and dispersed them, following them in a running fight for ten miles, killing fifteen certain, and it is believed more; wounding a great many, and capturing two prisoners, thirty-one horses and mules, and a large number of blankets, saddles and other property.

Our only loss was one horse killed and five wounded. Capt. MURIE, Lieut. DAVIES and their brave Pawnees are entitled to great credit for this most decided success.

The General commanding regrets that the commanders in these several affairs have not given the names of the enlisted men who most distinguished themselves, that they might be recorded in this order. It is not too late to remedy this apparent injustice, and the commanders concerned will, on receipt of this order, report the desired names to these headquarters.

Hereafter, in all reports of engagements, the names of enlisted men distinguishing themselves will be embraced in the report.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. AUGUR.
H. G. LITCHFIELD, Brevet Lieut.-Col., A. A. G.

I send these reports to you, as they confirm the information sent already by your different correspondents. G. H.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Political—Progress and Expectations of the "No-Party" Party—License vs. Prohibition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 31, 1867.

The coming State election promises to be one of unprecedented excitement and bitterness. Both political parties have appointed days for putting their candidates into the field, and the wire-pullers are already engaged in the work of manipulation. To see Massachusetts engaged in a fierce contest based upon no political issue, would indeed be a novelty. And yet such will be the case this Fall. The No-Party Party, a secret organization, based upon hostility to "prohibition" and in favor of license, will battle like a Titan for mastery. It is now of no use to disguise the fact, and leading Republicans are not blind to it, that the Republican organization, as a political body, is in imminent danger of losing the sceptre of power. Extraneous matter that did not belong to it have of late years permeated the rule and spirit of the party, and now it is found necessary to abjure party and seek its nulification through the, perhaps, questionable agency of secret effort. There will be only two candidates in the field for Governor; and both will be representatives of the Radical Republican idea; but one of them will favor Prohibition and the other License. This is the issue in Massachusetts. All other questions will be lost sight of. Both parties are organizing their forces—one openly, the other secretly. The Democrats will meet in convention, but no nominations will be made. Everybody here knows that that party is opposed to Prohibition. The renomination of Gov. BULLOCK, by the Republicans, is a foregone conclusion. The Prohibitionists are satisfied with his course. During the past year he has given an unmistakable earnest of his sympathy with Prohibition. He will have the support of all Prohibitionists, but not of all the temperance voters. His opponent will be the most available man in the State—one who will concentrate the vote of all who are in favor of a reasonable License law, be they Republicans, temperance men, Democrats, or what not. Some of the most honest and practical temperance men in the State are in favor of license. The No-Party Party, it must be confessed, is the money party in the State, having the fountain of its sources in Boston. It has its formidable "councils" in every city, and wherever there is a "Good Templar" organization in the small towns there is also an Anti-Prohibition Lodge. These "councils" number among their members many of the prominent Republicans of the State. I might mention the names of some who are above suspicion, who have money, influence and high standing. I could give you the names of Senators who, last year, were elected as Prohibitionists, who are now Anti-Prohibitionists, and one of whom, in my hearing but yesterday, declared that some system must be adopted that shall retrieve the State from much of the odium that now rests upon it, and that he must go with the No-Party next election. Republicans claim that they can act with the No-Party without sacrifice of principle for the purpose of restoring a sound principle and repealing an obnoxious law.

This No-Party is an immense power in the State to-day. Its machinery is simple but perfect and effective. It knows its strength, and that strength is equivalent to a sufficient number of votes to give a different complexion to public affairs next year. The Temperance Party, under the lead of Messrs. SPOONER and MINER, are not ignorant of this fact; and they have just issued an appeal to the friends of Prohibition to girt on their armor and do battle against the new enemy, by agitating and provoking agitation. They do fear a downfall. The Anti-Prohibitionists are confident of success. It is the impression round the doorways of the "councils" that the late Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, who was removed by Gov. BULLOCK for an expression of opinion as to B. F. BUTLER's constitutional right to a seat in the present Congress, will be the standard-bearer of the Anti-Prohibitionists. I have authority for stating, that some time since the distinguished Ex-Governor who appeared for the friends of license in the Legislature last Winter, was solicited to become a candidate; but he replied that private duties only would prevent him from accepting a nomination. It is evident that the full power of endurance of the public temper has been reached, and this Fall the opponents of Prohibition intend to make a united and herculean effort to have removed from the statute books all obnoxious laws.

It would perhaps be mortifying to chronicle the defeat of a regular Republican candidate for Governor in old Massachusetts, but the indications now are that such a thing is possible, if not probable. There would be no recreancy to great Union principles, however, in such an event. What I have written in regard to the coming election is no idle speculation, but truths which are patent to all who will take the trouble to sound public opinion throughout the State and acquaint themselves with the direction in which the tide is flowing. VIGIL.

COURTS IN BOSTON.

The Embezzlement Case—Burrill vs. The City of Boston—Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars Claimed for Furnishing Recruits During the War—History of the Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 31, 1867.

The case of The United States *vs.* JULIUS F. HARTWELL, for embezzlement of Government cash, which has occupied the attention of the United States Circuit Court for five days past, as the readers of the TIMES have already been informed, goes to the Supreme Court for the determination of questions of law. When one Judge sits alone the decision of the Circuit Court is final, but in this case there were two Judges who were unable to agree on the questions raised on the motion to quash.

The case of BURRILL *vs.* The City of Boston, will be commenced on Monday. The magnitude of this case and the important questions involved cannot fail to excite a deep interest. A history of the case, by way of introduction to a report of the proceedings, may not prove uninteresting in order to a clear knowledge of the points at issue.

This suit is brought to recover some $800,000 for having procured 6,529 men, naval enlistments, upon the quota of the City of Boston in 1864. Messrs. B. F. BUTLER, GEO. P. SANGER, WM. GASTON and BENJ. DEAN appeared for the plaintiff, and B. R. CURTIS, J. G. ABBOTT and J. P. HEALY for defendants.

The declaration alleges the contract and the fulfillment of it, and the answer makes a general denial of the facts alleged. The contract was dated May 31, 1864, when Gen. GRANT had just entered upon a campaign which was not ended until nearly a year afterward. It was at the time of the battle of the "Wilderness," when every one desired to do all he could for the country. All the cities were doing what they could to fill their quotas. It was difficult to obtain men. The Mayor and officers of the City Government desired to obtain volunteers, being under alarm lest a draft should occur. At that time the Mayor of the city, FREDERICK W. LINCOLN, Jr., came in contact with Mr. CHARLES BURRILL. The Mayor had heretofore been unsuccessful in securing men. He had a conference with Mr. BURRILL in regard to the filling of the quota of the City of Boston, and that conference resulted in a contract, which is as follows:

> In consideration that CHARLES BURRILL, of Brookline, Mass., shall obtain credits upon the quota of the City of Boston, I hereby agree to pay to the said CHARLES BURRILL the sum of $125 per man for each and every full man so credited upon said quota; the money to be paid to the said BURRILL whenever he presents to me the official certificate from the proper authority, showing that the said credits have been given.
>
> F. W. LINCOLN, Jr., Mayor.
>
> BOSTON, May 31, 1864.

This contract was drawn in the handwriting of Mr. BURRILL, and relying upon the fidelity of the city, he proceeded to the fulfillment of the contract.

On the 24th of February, 1864, an act was passed by Congress allowing men in the navy to be enlisted upon the quota of the city or town where they were enrolled. This was previous to the making of the contract, and the city knew that they then had a large number of men in the navy. Efforts had been made to have them placed to the credit of the city, but were unsuccessful. It was for this reason that the city secured the services of Mr. BURRILL, who had before been engaged in similar service. Mr. BURRILL succeeded in obtaining the list of names, and presented them to the City of Boston. By their counsel, the defendants, at the trial over a year ago, pleaded that Mr. LINCOLN was not acting as the agent of the city. From the beginning it was shown that he himself acted as such agent, and Mr. BURRILL so understood it. The contrary was never stated to him until it became necessary in this case. BURRILL then obtained a certificate from the Paymaster of the United States Navy, and Mr. LINCOLN performed another official act by indorsing this certificate, which indorsement was duly sworn to. During this period Mr. BURRILL was actively engaged in the fulfillment of the contract. Having obtained the list of men, the then Mayor wrote as follows to the Provost-Marshal-General:

> MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
> BOSTON, June, 20, 1864.
>
> *Brig.-Gen. James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:*
>
> SIR: Mr. CHARLES BURRILL, in behalf of the City of Boston, will hand you this, and with it lists duly certified to by the proper officers, of 6,529 men, who have enlisted in the navy and marine corps prior to Feb. 24, 1864. All of these persons belong to the City of Boston, and not one of them has been credited to the quota either of the City or the State. Under the acts of Congress, the city is entitled to these credits, and by so crediting these men to the city, you not only do an act of justice to the city, but you enable their families and kindred, dependent upon them, to receive the State aid.
>
> I respectfully request, therefore, that you will direct that they be all credited upon the quota of the City of Boston. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
>
> F. W. LINCOLN, Jr., Mayor.

After these things had been done, BURRILL went to Washington for the purpose of having the names upon the lists credited to the quota of the city. After some little delay and circumlocution the matter was referred to President LINCOLN, who was in favor, as a matter of justice, of having the credits allowed, and suggested that it would be better to have an act of Congress passed to remedy the difficulty. An act was accordingly passed on the 4th of July, 1864, and in that act a section was inserted which applied particularly to this case.

It was then shown subsequently before a Commission of this State that the men to be credited were actually in the naval service and were residents of the City of Boston. But at this time the Mayor and Aldermen undertook to get up a list of their own, which was also presented to the Commission. Then arose the question which of the two lists should be allowed. The Commission were in doubt which was the true list, but that the quota might be filled, the Mayor was compelled to adopt Mr. BURRILL's larger list, and made an indorsement to that effect. This, it is alleged by the plaintiff, was done with the full knowledge of all the facts and of the extent of the liability of the city. The names were accordingly allowed just the day before the draft took place. If the City had been obliged to furnish the men by buying them at the prices then paid, it would have cost several millions.

At the trial before Judge GRAY, in April, 1866, the case was argued upon the law questions it involved, which were: First, laying aside the question of the authority of the city to make the contract, or the Mayor to make it in behalf of the city, what was the true construction of the words "upon the quota," used in the contract? What was the quota in the light of the evidence offered by the plaintiff? It was claimed that a municipal corporation has not, under the statuets, in any manner, any authority to agree to pay money to be paid for men to anticipate a quota which may be called for. To fill the then existing quota was the limit of their power. The contract was only the personal promise of the Mayor, and existing laws were not valid. Nor was there any evidence that the plaintiff actually procured the credits. It was held that the credits obtained by BURRILL were simply a bill of particulars which was finally adopted by the Commission, after having first been indorsed by the Mayor and approved by the Provost-Marshal, and that the credits would have ultimately been given to the City of Boston if Mr. BURRILL had made no effort in the matter.

As a matter of justice to all parties concerned, the Court took the case from the jury, that the difficult questions of law involved in it might be first settled. The principal question was whether the city had any authority to make such a contract. Judge GRAY gave it as his opinion that towns do not have the power, under existing statutes, to contract for men and promise to pay money, as held in the case of BURRILL. There were duties of the individual to the Government which do not belong to the towns. The object of the statutes passed in 1864, it was held, was the procuring of soldiers, not the protection of the towns against a draft. The statute authorized money to be paid for men, not to avoid a draft.

The Ohio Campaign—Another Speech by Vallandigham.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM on the 29th ult. addressed the people of Ripley, in Brown County, Ohio, on the political issues involved in the present State campaign, there being, it is said, about 10,000 persons present. He was greeted with much enthusiasm, and said he was not present to refer to himself personally; he would scorn to utter one word in his own defence. Least of all was he there to reply to the senseless denunciations of the Democratic Party as traitors. "Talk to me," he said, "of traitors, of enemies of the country, and disloyal men, and yet not one single person who bore arms against the United States in the late civil war has been executed upon the gallows—not one. On the contrary, every man that was charged with a political offence not only, but with the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, to-day is free, and free by the acts of the leading members of the Republican Party. CLEMENT C. CLAY, who lay a prisoner in Fortress Monroe for twelve months, was liberated upon the recommendation of THADDEUS STEVENS, the great leader of the Republican Party, and I saw the letter with my own eyes, addressed to ANDREW JOHNSON, that no man could be legally and constitutionally convicted of treason, and that, therefore, the sooner these men were let go the better. Now for shame, when THADDEUS STEVENS, the real leader of the Republican Party, petitions for the release of CLAY, and HORACE GREELEY becomes bailman to JEFFERSON DAVIS, the arch traitor, the symbol of rebellion, how dare you apply opprobious epithets, and talk about your friends in the Democratic Party who stood by that glorious flag, and only differed with you in political opinions? I know it is a great grief that nobody has been hung yet. Perhaps they had better not be so anxious on this point, because if, in the midst of madness and rioting and terror, and disregard of the Constitution and of the Government, and disregard of the forms of law and of Courts and of justice, we should be precipitated into such a revolution as once raged through France, there is no telling but what more will be hung. There is very little doubt who it will be when it comes to that point, as I trust it won't, for I have always desired to prevent the possibility of such occurrences, and I mean to keep on to the end. Nevertheless, if we are reduced to that political necessity, I propose not to be hung; but if the alternative is presented, to do a little hanging myself."

Continuing, he said that he was not there for the purpose of discussing old questions, although the Democrats were not especially anxious to let by-gones be by-gones. Nor was he about to take back one word that he has uttered during the past six years. He only regretted that he lacked the power to maintain the Constitution and the Union as it was. Had the counsels that he learned from the fathers, and of which he was only a humble apostle in proclaiming, been listened by the Republican Party, never would a drop of blood been shed. But there were new issues with which the people must deal, and he was a practical man, not a Bourbon, and endeavored to discuss questions that the people like to hear. He would not, however, discuss the question of reconstruction, interesting and profound as it is. On this point he said, "And here I boldly proclaim that, much as we sympathise with the South, we [the Democratic Party] are powerless to do them good, and we have our own interests and questions. We saw State after State go into the hands of our enemies, while we stood by proclaiming the principles of our fathers. It is time now to come home." Mr. VALLANDINGHAM then said the practical questions were the tariff, the currency, the public debt and the mode of paying it, and the repeal or abrogation of the existing national banking system. These were questions which were not to be answered by the cry, "You were opposed to the war." The tariff had increased, he said, to three hundred per cent. An enormous public debt was one of the results of the war, and it was delared that the Democratic party was reprehensible for it. But, the speaker asserted, out of three or four hundred thousand men that enlisted in the beginning of the war, four-fifths were Democrats, and yet it was said that Democrats opposed the war. The Republican party, and not the Democratic, prolonged the war, because they knew that the war, if waged to maintain the Union, could have been brought to a close in eighteen months, but that a war for the negro would last four or five years. The policy of the Democratic party, which they had learned from their fathers and from the Whig party, if followed, would have closed the war. He spoke advisedly when he asserted that the party which refused to compromise in 1860 and 1861 was responsible for every drop of blood shed and every dollar expended. It was said that VALLENDIGHAM and PENDLETON voted against loan bills in Congress, and that therefore their party was responsible for the public debt. This statement was not true. He had voted against one bill, which he characterized as an enormous imposition; but the party was unjustly charged with voting against loan bills, and then with being responsible for the public debt. But it was not necessary now to discuss who were responsible for the public debt. The debt existed and it must be got rid of.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM then went on to describe the public debt, and said that it was the design of the Republican Party to keep up this debt. He maintained that it could not be kept up without finally causing a despotism. As far as the bonds were concerned, Congress could pass a law to tax them. The bondholders should be paid in the same currency as other people. That was the issue, and it could not be avoided. The Democratic Party proposed that the bondholders should be put on an equality with those who did not hold bonds. As to the question of flooding the country with currency, Mr. VALLANDIGAAM said that he never saw a time when there was too much currency. The bond-holders had loaned their money as the usurer loans it, and drove a bad bargain with the Government, availing themselves of its necessities. Other people were glad to take greenbacks, and the bond-holders should be made to take them. This policy would not break up the Government, as was asserted; the Government would not be broken up; it was able to pay its debts. After some further discussion of this subject, Mr. VALLANDIHAM took up the question of negro suffrage, treating it much in the same manner as in his first speech during the present campaign, which was published in full in the TIMES. The remainder of his speech was devoted to personalities respecting Senator WADE and the Republican candidate for Congress in the Ohio Second District.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MORGUE.—The following bodies were brought to the Morgue at 10:30 o'clock on Saturday, Aug. 31, 1867, from the foot of Jackson-street, East River, the body of an unknown woman found drowned. About 30 years of age, five feet five inches high, stout built, brown hair, flowered muslin dress, with white buttons up the front, black silk waist, white and black straw hat, white muslin chemise, balmoral skirt, hoop skirt, white stockings, leather gaiters, shoes laced up the front. Body too much decomposed to be placed on the Morgue.......At 10:30 o'clock, on Saturday night, Aug. 31, 1867, from the foot of Washington pond, Twelfth Ward, the body of an unknown man, found drowned. About 45 years of age, five feet eight inches high, stout built, bald head, sandy whiskers, beard and mustache, white muslin shirt, heavy beaver coat, no pants, white cotton socks and brogans. Body too much decomposed to be placed on the Morgue.

THE GREAT ROWING MATCH AT NEWBURGH.—The grand rowing match for $2,000 a side, which is to take place at Newburgh, on Friday next, between WALTER BROWN and JAMES HAMILL—acknowledged to be the best two oarsmen in America—is attracting much attention and will doubtless be attended by a large concourse of people from this City. The contestants are both Americans, one being a New-Yorker and the other a Pennsylvanian, and each has been the victor in a dozen or more well contested rowing matches. The race is to take place between 2 and 4 P. M., the distance being five miles. The winner of this race is to bear the undisputed title of the champion oarsman of America.

CORONERS' CASES.—Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital over the body of WM. SWIG, the German boy, aged 13 years, who was bitten by a rabid dog five weeks ago. Death ensued on Saturday night, after the child had suffered terribly. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. The parents of deceased reside at No. 55 Canal-street....Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest over the body of a still-born infant which was found in a box in an alley-way in Macdougal-street, near Waverley-place. As no clue could be obtained to the parentage of the child an open verdict was rendered.

ACCIDENTS.—MARY ASTEN, 25 years of age, fell into the cellar of the new building on the corner of Cortlandt-alley and White-street, and was severely injured....WM. COOK, aged 27, of No. 215 Centre-street, fell into the cellar-way of No. 47 Elm-street, while intoxicated, and was severely injured....PATRICK FITZSIMMONS, of No. 102 Jackson-street, accidentally fell off Pier No. 41 E. R., but was rescued from drowning by Officer SHALVEY, of the Seventh Precinct, and taken home.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Baron Frankenstein, of Austria; Senator Norton, of Minnesota, and Hon. H. C. Dunham, of Georgia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. C. A. Whittier, of U. S. A., is at the Brevoort House. Postmaster-General A. W. Randall, of Washington; Hon. P. Clogher, of Utica; Hon. Eli Litchfield, of Cazenovia; Hon. H. E. Low, of Monticello; Hon. H. M. Slade, of Washington; Senator L. E. Parsons, of Alabama, and Admiral Goldsborough, of U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—GEORGE BEST, aged seven years, and residing in Hudson-street, near West Eleventh-street, was, yesterday, rescued from drowning, while bathing, by Officer KERSHAW, of the Ninth Precinct....BRYAN CARTY walked off the ferry-boat *Hamilton* late last night, and was saved from death by MICHAEL KELLY, a Whitehall boatman, and taken home to No. 375 Greenwich-street.

A SUICIDAL LEAP.—ELIZA O'DONNELL, aged 29 and a native of Ireland, attempted suicide by jumping into the East River, at Pier No. 33. She was rescued by HENRY CRAWFORD, a watchman. Domestic trouble was the cause.

ACCIDENT.—JOHN NAYLOR, aged 11 years, residing at No. 308 First-avenue, while at play yesterday in Avenue A, fell on the pavement and broke his arm.

A FOUNDLING.—A female child, about one month old, was found in Duane-street, near Centre, by Officer GARLAND, and sent to the Central office.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

Every variety of apparatus for weighing according to all known standards, may be had from the manufactory of FAIRBANK's Standard Scales. They are in use all over the world, and received the highest premiums at the great Paris Exposition.—*Advertisement.*

Grand display of elegant goods, hats and furs, ladies' and children's hats, &c. Fall and Winter styles will be opened this day. J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway and No. 19 Union-square.—*Advertisement.*

Down among the dead men are, at this moment, thousands who might have been alive and well had they used that great life preserver, PLANTATION BITTERS. Let the living lay it to heart that they are the best known remedy for all dyspeptic complaints, stomach derangements and general debility. As a delicious cordial, combined with great tonic virtues, their equal cannot be found.

Delicate females, clergymen, merchants, lawyers and persons of sedentary habits—particularly those who are weak and suffer with mental depression, are greatly benefited by these Bitters.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

To Break Chills and Eradicate Fever and Ague, try Dr. D. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE, if you desire a safe and permanent cure. Sold everywhere.

Goodall's Celebrated London
PLAYING CARDS
AND
CHRISTMAS STATIONERY.
SILVER MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.
Beautiful patterns for the new season now ready.
VICTOR E. MAUGER,
Wholesale Agent, No. 110 Reade-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Exposition Universal.—PARIS, 1867.—The Howe Machine Co., ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing Machines, as per Imperial Decree, published in the *Moniteur Universel*, (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867.

Carelessness on the Subject of Physical culture has blighted the hopes of thousands of ladies. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevators, No. 907 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

BOWRON.—On First Day morning, (1st inst.,) DEBORAH BOWRON, widow of the late Henry C. Bowron, in the 73d year of her age.

Her friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Fourth Day next, (4th inst.,) at 3½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, at Bayside, L. I. Carriages will be in attendance at Flushing to meet the 2:30 train from Hunter's Point.

CROSS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 31, FRANK CUYLER, son of Alfred F. and Hannah A. Cross, aged 14 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 10 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

HATFIELD.—Suddenly, at Tarrytown, on Saturday, Aug. 31, MOSES TAYLOR, son of Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., in the 19th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEWTON.—Suddenly, at Irvington, N.Y., on Sunday, Sept. 1, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry B. Worthington, ADELA IZARD NEWTON, daughter of the late Commodore John T. Newton, U. S. N.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PENDEXTER.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Aug. 31, LUCIA, youngest child of G. F. and C. W. Pendexter.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, No. 244 South 3d-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M.

STOCKINGER.—In New-York, on Sunday, Sept. 1, CHRISTIAN STOCKINGER, aged 32 years.

Funeral this day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M., from the M. E. Church corner of Lexington-av. and 52d-st. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

USHER.—At the residence of Hon. Bloomfield Usher, in Potsdam, on the 5th inst., Mrs. BLOOMFIELD USHER, Sr., aged 82 years.

Her Christian and social qualities had greatly endeared her to a large circle of friends. For more than 50 years she resided in Herkimer. As a consistent and active member of the Methodist Church for more than half a century, she leaves the influence of a pure example and a religious life which will long be cherished by those who were so fortunate as to possess her intimacy and acquaintance. She was buried at Herkimer on the 7th.—*Little Falls Journal.*

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 31, at the residence of his father, JAMES B. THOMPSON, Jr., in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from No. 412 West 28th-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WRIGHT.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 31, CHARLES WRIGHT.

His friends and relatives are respectfully requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, at New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 1½ o'clock. Trains leave New Haven Railroad Station, 27th-st., at 11½ o'clock A. M., and return at 4½ o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL—[No. 179.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Manhattanville on the track of the Hudson River Railroad, aged about thirty-five years, black hair, mustache. Dressed as follows: Brown coat, plaid vest, plaid pants. Found on the person the following articles: Card of the Journeymen Hat Makers, United States traveling card, S. M. Chambers, President, Oliver, Secretary, with the name of Michael Higgins on the back; also, a tobacco box, with M. H. on the back. Body sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 180.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 31, 1867.

The body of an unknown woman was found in the water near the foot of Jackson-street, East River, aged about twenty years, stout built, brown hair, blue eyes, good teeth, full face. Dressed as follows: Balmoral petticoat, hoop-skirt, corsets, white skirt, flower-spotted calico dress, black silk sacque, fancy straw bonnet, with lavender ribbon, long stockings and tie-shoes. Found on the person the following articles: White handkerchief, with D. J. marked in red letters in the corner, a breast-pin, with ruby stone, two ear-rings, one ring marked J. R., one ring marked S. K., and a fancy chased ring, a pocket-book, containing two two-dollar greenbacks and fifty-six cents in currency. The body appears to have been in the water but a very few days, and was sent to the Morgue for further identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 181.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found in the water off Fort Washington Point, North River, aged about sixty years, medium built, dark gray hair, full face, five feet eight inches high, heavy gray whiskers and mustache. Dressed as follows: Pilot-cloth overcoat, muslin shirt, shoes and socks. Body sent to the Morgue, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 1867.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. B. Squire Cottrell, the Commercial Agent of the United States at San Juan del Norte, of the death, on the 1st of June last, at Machuca Rapids, San Juan River, of JAMES YEEMAN, of Williamsburgh, N. Y.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF,
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL,
WILL
INSTANTLY STOP PAIN,

and speedily cure all rheumatic, neuralgic, nervous and malarious complaints, Asiatic cholera, diarrhœa and bowel complaints, sick and nervous headache.

Price 50 cents a bottle.

GAS WORKS
FOR COAL, RESIN OR OIL GAS.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

DR. WEST'S BOTANIC BALSAM,
THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD

For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Bronchitis, Consumption, Soreness of Lungs, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all Diseases of a like nature. Wherever this medicine has been tested it has met with marked success, and by its timely use many of the diseases that flesh is subject to might be checked in their commencement, and the scourge that sweeps thousands from our midst every year would fall powerless to the ground. Persons afflicted with a seated cough, which breaks them of their rest at night, will find immediate relief by the use of this Balsam.

Price 50 cents. Prepared only by D. K. REED Roxbury, Mass. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., General Agents, Boston. Sold by druggists everywhere.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 24 DEY-ST.

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These new features will be found of great service and interest to Chemists, Druggists, Physicians, Manufacturers and Pharmaceutists. The reports of the meeting of the French Academy and the graphic pictures of "Foreign Science" are features also lately introduced.

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THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
WILL BE READY THIS DAY AT 10 A. M.
Contents of the September number:

I. IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS in reference to Checking Baggage, Purchasing Tickets; Railway Maps, Time-tables, &c., &c.
II. ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS, representing the principal railways of the country, the principal routes of Travel—East, West, North and South. These Maps are indispensable to the traveling community.
III. FIVE HUNDRED TIME-TABLES, giving the time of the departure and arrival of the various trains throughout the United States and the Canadas. Every important line represented by map.
IV. INDEX TO NEARLY TEN THOUSAND STATIONS, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND CITIES situated upon the railways of the United States and the Canadas. To Shippers, Merchants, Jobbers and Business Men generally this Index is indispensable.
V. TOURIST GUIDE TO THE PRINCIPAL WATERING PLACES, Springs and places of Fashionable Resort in the United States, including the White Mountains, Niagara Falls, Saratoga Springs, &c., &c.
VI. MONTHLY ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.
VII. ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL. IMPORTANT TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.—Be very careful and see that you get APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It is the only full and complete Railway Guide in the United States and the Canadas. It can be found at all the principal bookstores, book, periodical and news agencies, at nearly all of the principal hotels, railway ticket offices, and upon all of the principal railways throughout the United States and the Canadas.

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NEW-YORK, August 31—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81...	110⅜	111	Gold............	141⅝	141¾
Coupon, 1881......	111⅜	111⅞	Aug. 7.30.........	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62.	109	109½	June 7.30.........	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62.	114⅛	114⅜	July, 7.30	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109⅜	109⅝	Oct., comp'ds. '64	118⅞	119⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	110⅜	111	Dec., comp'ds. '64	117⅞	118⅜
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	108⅛	108⅜	May, comp'ds. '65	116⅞	117⅜
5-20 C., '67., ...	108⅛	108¼	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116	116½
10-40 Reg.........	99	99½	Sept., comp'ds. '65	115½	115¾
10-40 Coupon.....	103	103⅛	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115	115½

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OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1867.

A MAJORITY IN INTEREST OF THE holders of the preferred second mortgage and income second mortgage bonds, and also of the preferred stock of this Company, having consented in the manner provided by the deed of trust to an increase of the preferred stock of this Company by an issue of three thousand four hundred additional shares, of the same character as the existing stock, to enable the Directors to settle with the present holders of preferred stock for any preference claim over the common stock which may have accrued on the same up to Jan. 1, 1867;

NOTICE

is hereby given that the Directors will issue in settlement of said claim one share of said new stock for every five shares of the existing stock to the holders thereof, on the 2d day of September next; that for the purpose of ascertaining the persons entitled to the same, the transfer books of the preferred stock will remain open till the 2d day of September next, inclusive, when they will be closed, and so remain till the 10th day of September following, after which the certificates of new stock will be ready for delivery.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. O. BRYANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 BROADWAY, Aug. 21, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the fifth installment of $10 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company is due on the second day of September next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company, and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 26, 1867.

THE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING Interest Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company, of Alabama, will be paid on and after 1st of September, at the Chatham National Bank, New-York City.

L. OWEN, President.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1867.

COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1, 1867, FROM the bonds of the Peninsula Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Mt. Carbon Coal and Railroad Company, and the election of directors will be held in the City of New-York, at the office of Grant & Son, No. 28 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

Announce through their agents that they will convert the various classes of Government Securities into their First Mortgage Six per cent. Gold-interest Thirty-year Bonds at the following rates, subject to slight daily variations, according to the fluctuations of the market:

6s of 1851, coupon, and pay difference of..........	$210 86
5-20s of 1862, coupon, and pay difference of........	235 36
5-20s of 1865, new, coupon, and pay difference of..	173 36
5-20s of 1865, old, coupon, and pay difference of...	199 66
5-20s of 1867, coupon, and pay difference of..	172 16
10-40s, and pay difference of..........................	129 66
7-30 notes, second and third series, and pay difference of,.. ..	176 86

on each $1,000.

They will pay a proportionate advance for Registered and all other Government Stocks. These bonds are admitted to be a first-class security, and, as they are offered at ninety cents on the dollar in currency, at the present price of gold they yield the holder an annual return of *over nine per cent.* We learn that more than one-third of the road is finished, and that the net earnings are much more than sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds. If so much is received from the *way* business, through a new and unsettled country, the revenue from the vast *through* traffic over a through line of 1,845 miles of road will be greater than that of any other public corporation in the world. Fifteen thousand men are steadily at work upon this Pacific Railroad line, and the money already expended has reached the round sum of *thirty-five million dollars.* Of this amount about ten millions have been paid in by private stockholders, about twelve millions have been furnished by the United States Government, in its own bonds, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount have been issued, and a part of them are now offered for sale. The Union Pacific Railroad Company's agents are, in New-York:

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., No. 69 Broadway,

and BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States.

JOHN J. CISCO, *Treasurer*, New-York.

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No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.

AUGUST 31, 1867.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 40 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 60 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

UNION TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 73 BROADWAY, COR. RECTOR-ST.

CAPITAL....... $1,000,000.

(All paid in and securely invested.)

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for Married Women, Guardian for Infants, and is a LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court.

It will receive Registry and Transfer Books, and act as Agent to pay Coupons and Dividends; also as Trustee, in Railroad Mortgages, and will take charge of and manage Estates.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ANDREW V. STOUT, Vice-Presidents.

TRUSTEES.

A. A. LOW,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
SAM'L G. WHEELER, Jr.,	BENJ. H. HUTTON,
EDWARD B. WESLEY,	DAVID DOWS,
GEO. G. WILLIAMS,	HENRY STOKES,
HORACE F. CLARK,	HENRY R. DAVIES,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
ELISHA RIGGS,	JAS. M. McLEAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.
JAS. M. WATERBURY,	DANIEL C. HOWELL,
FREEMAN CLARK,	GEORGE W. CUYLER,
AMASA J. PARKER,	JAMES FORSYTH,
ALLEN MUNROE,	JONATH'N W. FREEMAN,
WILLIAM F. RUSSELL,	JOHN MAGEE.

WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
CHARLES T. CARLTON, Ass't Secretary.
W. H. PECKHAM, Counsel.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEED RAILROAD BONDS.

The UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as agent, offer for sale the Bonds of the UNION AND LOGANSPORT RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds are First Mortgage Bonds, secured by an ample sinking fund, and guaranteed by a consolidated Railroad Company of 375 miles of central trunk road, and are believed to constitute first-class permanent investment bonds.

For full particulars and terms, apply at office of

UNION TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, corner of Rector-st.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

QUEENS COUNTY INTEREST.—THE interest due Sept. 1 on the bonds of Queens County will be paid at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn or by the Treasurer at his office in the village of Flushing. CHARLES A. ROE, County Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Sept. 1 on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of F. B. WALLACE & CO., No. 31 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Aug. 28, 1867.

A dividend of five per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on the 16th of September, proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Ocean National Bank in the City of New-York. Dividends remaining unpaid at the expiration of thirty days will be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland. The transfer books will close on Tuesday, Sept. 3, and reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on Monday, the 2d day of September next.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., and reopened on the morning of Sept. 3.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two and one-half Per Cent. out of the net earnings of quarter ending Aug. 19, payable at the Company's Office, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Sept. 3, and reopened Sept. 12.

HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1867.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—NOtice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, payable at the Company's office, MONDAY, Sept. 2. The transfer-books will be closed Friday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened Tuesday, Sept. 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds (with sinking fund) for sale by LYNDE L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 2.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8.

Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NEW MARBLE FIRE PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG, corner South 7th and 1st sts., allows 6 per cent. interest on sums from $5 to $5,000, free of tax.

PETER M. DINGEE, President.

WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN partition, JOSEPH F. BRUSH and others against JOHN V. BRUSH and others.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of July, 1867, the undersigned Referee, duly appointed by said Court, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all those four certain pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Delancey-st., distant fifty feet easterly from the easterly side of Forsyth-st., running thence easterly along Delancey-st. one hundred feet, thence northerly one hundred feet, thence westerly one hundred feet, thence southerly one hundred feet to the northerly side of Delancey-st., the point of beginning, being one hundred feet in front and rear by one hundred feet in depth on each side, and known by the street Nos. 40, 42, 44 and 46 Delancey-st., in said City of New-York.

WM. SINCLAIR, Referee.

J. & W. SHRADY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

F. V. R. STANTON, Guardian ad litem and Attorney for Defendants.

S. W. BISHOP, Attorney for Defendant Robert Ray. [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:

WEST 23D-ST.—Three-story, high-stoop, brick...	$27,000
WEST 23D-ST.—Four-story, h. s., brown stone....	30,000
WEST 28TH-ST.—Three-story, h. s., b. s.........	19,000
WEST 34TH-ST.—Four-story, h. s., b. s..........	25,000
WEST 35TH-ST.—Three-story, h. s., b. s.........	18,000
WEST 36TH-ST.—Three-story, h. s., b. s.........	14,500
WEST 38TH-ST.—Four-story, h. s., b. s..........	32,500
WEST 42D-ST.—Three-story, h. s., b. s..........	13,000
WEST 46TH-ST.—Four-story, h. s., b. s..........	27,500
WEST 49TH-ST.—Three-story, h. s., b. s.........	25,000
WEST 49TH-ST.—Three-story, h. s., b. s.........	25,000
WEST 50TH-ST.—Three-story, h. s., b. s.........	16,000
WEST 51ST-ST.—Three-story, h. s., b. s.........	25,000

Also a large number of other houses, variously located.

HOUSE FOR SALE—ON 127TH-ST., THREE hundred feet west of 5th-av., north side, three-story, basement and cellar; hot and cold water, three marble basins on second floor, bath-room trimmed with black walnut, speaking tubes and bells, heater in cellar; in fact everything to make a complete house; terms easy. Apply to P. A. ANNER, No. 2,000 3d-av., between 128th and 129th sts.

BROADWAY.—WANTED, BETWEEN CANAL-st. and Union-square, a store not less than 25x100 feet; will buy a lease or improve. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 1,232 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 28 feet 8 inches in front; in good order; private key to Park. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms, greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood as finely situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.

Particulars can also be obtained at the office of JOS. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRISON & BRIGGS,
Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 572, Newark.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PLEASANT house of 10 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, 40x40, near Hackensack, N. J., with about 1½ acres of land; house and ground well arranged; healthy locality and pleasant surroundings; possession about 1st October; price, furnished, $10,000; unfurnished, $9,000. Apply to WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT BERGEN, N. J., HANDSOME RESIdence with 12 lots; also, country seats and farms for sale at Orange, Millburn, Summit, Chatham, Madison and Morristown. Prices, $3,000 to $30,000. CHARLES W. WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farmhouses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

A FINE FARM OF 75 ACRES FOR SALE on Central Railroad, of New-Jersey; faces the south and well adapted for fruit; large two-story frame house, in good order, and numerous outbuildings; price $5,625. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A WELL-LOCATED FARM OF 14 ACRES for sale at Scotch Plains; good buildings, fine stream of water, and abundance of fruit; price $4,500. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSE AND LOT WANTED—IN BERgen or Hudson City; a small, well-built cottage; about $2,000 value; will pay $300 a year, beside interest, in monthly installments in advance. Address J. G., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.

No. 245; the second, third and fourth floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER—THE COUNTRY residence of the late Capt. W. A. Spencer, situated about a mile from Williams Bridge, on the Boston Post-road, consisting of a large dwelling-house, gardener's lodge and stable; the garden is large and tastefully laid out, and furnished with greenhouse. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A FIRST-class house, and one room on second floor if desired, to a gentleman and wife or three adults, no servant; house in a splendid location on 2d-av., near 58th-st.; occupied by owner and wife only. Address, with reference, (immediately,) B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, on Madison-av., with private table, to a party of high standing, willing to pay liberally, three or four spacious rooms; exclusive use of bath, &c. Address, with real name, D., Boyd's Express.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, (IN A private house,) one a small inner room, the other large and pleasant; particularly desirable for a gentleman and son; location very desirable, near St. James' Hotel. Address Box No. 3,856 Post-office.

TO LET—BROOKLYN—GENTEEL THREE-story extension dwellings, Nos. 102, 110 Ryerson-st., just put in good order; painted; pleasant neighborhood; gas chandeliers; water; immediate possession. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TO A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, A second floor, consisting of eight rooms, all in good repair; rent moderate. Apply at No. 192 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED House, No. 47 Lafayette-place. To private family only. Possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No 22 Pine-st.

DESK-ROOM, VERY LOW, IN LIGHT airy offices, second floor; rooms Nos. 6 and 7. No. 25 Chambers-st., between Broadway and Centre. THORNDIKE SAUNDERS.

TO LET—THE FIRST LOFT, NO. 81 CHAMBERS-st., 25 by 75 feet; will be rented until the 1st of February at a bargain. Apply to A. HIGGINS, No. 27 Barclay-st.

FIFTH-AV. NEAR 26TH-ST.—THREE very elegantly furnished rooms to let, without board, to single gentlemen in a private family—Address B. W. T., Station F.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A COTTAGE house to a small family. Inquire at No. 323 East 26th-st.

PLAINFIELD.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent; nine rooms; well furnished; five minutes from depot. Apply to J. A. P., 100 Chambers-st., New-York.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen without board, at No. 42 East 21st-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED—IN A GOOD NEIGHBORhood, below 30th-st., suitable for an American family of three persons. Address M. H., Box No. 103 *Tribune* Office.

FIFTY UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTed for good tenants, by S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO RENT with board a suite of rooms elegantly furnished, on second-floor, to a first-class family; location 32d-st., near 5th-av.; references exchanged. Address M. L. C., Station G.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY AND daughter in a private family or boarding-house, where the terms will not exceed $16 per week; best of refernces required and given. Address Box No. 3,798 Post-office.

WANTED—IN VICINITY OF MADISON-square, a good parlor and bedroom, second or third floor, with board, at $35 per week, for a gentleman and wife; references exchanged. Address H., Box No. 823 Post-office.

NO. 42 WEST NINETEENTH-ST.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board. Children not taken. Reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A few rooms, elegantly furnished, with board, to parties willing to pay a liberal price. Call at No. 200 2d-av., near 14th-st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain handsomely furnished rooms, without board, with a private family, at No. 40 East 26th-st., near Madison-av.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—WITHout board, with use of bathroom, in vicinity of Central Park, by a single gentleman of quiet habits. Address, stating terms, RETURN, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first-class board for families or single gentlemen, can now be secured for the Fall and Winter by applying at No. 214 West 14th-st.

BOARDING.—SPLENDID ROOMS, RICHLY furnished, on second and third floors No. 147 West 14th-st.; first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 133 WEST 41ST-ST.—HIGH STOOP brown-stone house; first-class board and rooms at moderate prices; references exchanged; dinner at 6.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board in a respectable private family by applying at No. 622 Hudson-st., near Jane-st.

A CHOICE OF PLEASANT ROOMS, IN suites or singly, may be had with board at No. 48 East 21st-st.; house and location unexceptionable.

SEVERAL FINE SUITES NEWLY FURNISHED, and single rooms with first-class board at 29 West 26th-st. Best of references given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SEVERAL ROOMS JUST VACATED CAN be had in a first-class farm-house on the bank of the Shrewsbury River; 25 miles distant; reference, No. 129 East 30th-st. E. BARROW, Red Bank, N. J.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,

is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 237 AND 239 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

VASSAR COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,

Commences its next year Sept. 19, 1867. The examinations of candidates for admission will begin on the 18th of September, and continue through the week.

As the Trustees have appropriated some of the most desirable rooms in the Professors' houses to the students, about fifty additional students can now be well accommodated. Early applicants will be admitted first if qualified.

Circulars, containing all information in regard to conditions of admission, courses of study, educational advantages, expenses, &c., may be had by applying to Mr. JAMES N. SCHOU, Registrar Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. JOHN H. RAYMOND, President.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,

will reopen THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy Park, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,

will re-open on Monday, Sept. 23. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

MASON & THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 5th-av.,

Will open on the 16th of Sept. Classbooks open on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For particulars see circulars. Address MASON & THOMAS, Conservatory Office, No. 129 5th-av., New-York.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL

for young ladies, in No. 445 West 23d-st.; for young gentlemen in Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 10.

A Kindergarten, Primary Classes, and a spacious hall for Gymnastics and Dancing are connected with the Institute.

H. GERCKE, ROS. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
At No. 907 Broadway,
will reopen on
TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS JAUDON'S

English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 56 7th-av., will open THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Miss JAUDON will be at home after Sept. 3. Until then all letters addressed to Princeton, Mass., will receive prompt attention.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,

Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York. This English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal and proprietor.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'

English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 106 West 42d-st., New-York.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

Reopens Sept. 2. Address BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers. A very limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made by letter, or personally, at the above address.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean. &c.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union.—A special school where individual instruction is given in civil and mechanical engineering. N. B.—Individual instruction in any branch of mathematics; also in book-keeping. Fall term begins Sept. 2.

JOSEPH G. FOX, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks begins Aug. 15. Location beautiful and healthful; building elegant; rooms large and neatly furnished. Educational advantages in all departments of a high order; number of boarders limited to sixty. For rooms or circulars apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.—Thorough in instruction and homelike in all its arrangements. $200 per year. Reopens Sept. 4. Circulars of Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co., No. 3 Nassau-st.; or address

F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 250 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Open day and evening.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av. and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

ROSE HILL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR girls, from the age of 7 to 16 years; number limited to twelve. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mr. C. M. WHITE, Box No. 19, Danbury, Conn., or to W. H. BURR, No. 229 Fulton-st., New-York.

MR. C. OTTO MULLER, TEACHER OF the piano-forte and singing, (established 1852,) gives instruction at the residence of pupils; also, to gentlemen, at No. 923 Broadway, Room No. 10. Highest references. Call on or address fully as above.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, with Commercial, Primary and French Departments. Prepares for college, business, West Point. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at University, Washington-square.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A very select classical and English school for twenty boys. The Fall term will commence Sept. 16. For circulars address S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12.

For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.

Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal Boarding School for twelve young ladies; winter term opens September 4.

REV. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338 New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S PRIVATE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 719 6th-av., opposite Crystal Palace Park.

MR. WILLIAMS WILL REOPEN HIS Boarding School at Hackensack, N. J., on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MISS RODGERS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1867, No. 323 Lexington-av., southeast corner of 40th-st.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 698 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

NO. 261 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their English and French boarding and day school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 9. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 23 East 29th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 16.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.

Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 123 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. F. A. ANDREU, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17. The classes in Painting and Drawing will be taught by Prof. W. F. de Haas. A few pupils desiring to give special attention to these branches will be received.

REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 261 and 263 Madison-av.,

will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.

Address by letter as above.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 222 MADISON-AVENUE,

will reopen her

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,

will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.

For catalogues containing fuller information address

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on

THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.

C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH

Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,

Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils limited to six.

PARKER ACADEMY.

A Family School for Boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Preparation for College, West Point, Naval School or Business. Address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

Mr. Lewis may be seen at the Union Place Hotel till Aug. 28.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Morristown, N. J.

A select family school. "The situation is unrivaled, and parents will find the institution to be everything that can possibly be desired." For circulars address

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS M. TARDIVEL'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. ARTOIS'

English and French School for young ladies, No 131 West 36th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

For circulars address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—A FAMily of high respectability presents a most desirable opportunity for a few young ladies participating with their own two daughters in the advantages of a first-class education in the English branches; French, German, Italian and Spanish languages; music, vocal and instrumental; drawing and painting, plain and ornamental needlework—a Parisian lady, together with an experienced music teacher and pianiste, residing in the family. House beautifully located, with fine river view and extensive grounds, within an hour's sail of New-York. A mother's affection and care pervading all the school and family arrangements, a very happy home will be insured to the young people committed to their charge, in accordance with their general welfare, moral, mental and physical; literary and musical entertainments in the home circle; references to families of the first respectability, and several clergymen. Address E. N., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.

REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING-school for ten young ladies will be opened, Sept. 19, AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. A thorough course of instruction will be combined with the comforts of a home, at moderate prices. A French lady, an experienced teacher, will reside in the family. Location pleasant, healthy and convenient to railroad depot and telegraph office. For circulars address Mrs. M. D. HALL. All trains stop at this station.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 69 WEST 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. H. B. CHAPIN, A. M., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, A. M.) The *forty-eighth* annual session will commence on Monday, Sept. 9. Circulars at Frankfield's, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.; R. Carter & Bros'., No. 530 Broadway; Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

HAUTE RIVE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—French and English School for young ladies; delightfully situated, and combining thorough instruction with the advantages of a Christian home, will reopen Sept. 17, 1867. For circulars or admission address Mrs. C. W. HORTON, Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Offering a complete English course; most competent instruction in painting, drawing, music, ancient and modern languages. Opens Sept. 11. Send for catalogue.

Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A SUPErior institution for advanced students; none admitted under 14 years of age; advantages of a regular College and a Christian home united; expenses very moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School up town for boys aged from 6 to 12, conducted by a lady, assisted by Professors. References, Bishop Potter and others. Circulars at ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED number of young ladies, three miles from New-York. Term begins Sept. 2. Apply for particulars to Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD, Box No. 2,109 New-York Post-office.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¼ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOYS PREPARED for business or for college, in the most thorough manner, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 12, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 22 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MISS A. ZARN'S GERMAN, ENGLISH and French Day and Boarding-school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 2. For particulars inquire at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.

MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., English, French, and classical boarding-school for boys reopens Sept. 11. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 142 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

NOS. 48 AND 50 EAST 24TH-ST.,

will reopen Sept. 17.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils for the last twelve years. Over two hundred last year.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial, English and French, with Preparatory and Post-Graduate Departments, No. 126 West Fourth-street, corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, George W. Clarke, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college, and opens its Twenty-fifth Annual Session on Monday, September 9, 1867. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness and quiet, and accessible by rail from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas. Rooms large, airy and light. System of instruction matured through a quarter of a century's experience, and administered by a corps of accomplished and thorough teachers. School always open to parents, and the Principal, who resides in the Institute Building, erected expressly for its use, (now renovated and beautified inside and out, and open for inspection,) may be conferred with day or evening.

Reference to present patrons only, among whom are

Rev. A. A. Reinke,	Messrs. A. R. Wetmore,
Hon. W. R. Beebe,	Robert Bonner,
Hon. F. E. Tomlinson,	George Hoffman,
Dr. S. T. Hubbard,	H. M. Smith,
Dr. E. P. Irish,	John Hillhouse,
Dr. H. M. Aschenbrenner,	Charles Bliven,
N. Quackenbos, Esq.	John Toppin,
Messrs. E. O. Lamson,	Samuel T. Knapp,
James Donaldson,	Christopher Guyer,
Joseph C. Cary,	Isaiah C. Babcock,
Andrew W. Leggett,	John A. Currier,
L. H. Hopkins,	J. P. Tardos,
James R. Floyd,	Stephen Philbin,
Jno. M. Tilford,	Nelson Sherwood,
Jno. H. Poillon,	N. W. Graham,
Erastus W. Smith,	Francis P. Sage,
William Murphy,	James M. Coburn,
W. A. Meade,	D. M. Earl,
John B. Thompson,	Cornelius Poillon,
Gardner A. Sage,	George Mitchell
August Noel,	Thomas Crane.

and more than 100 other well-known citizens, whose names, with those of their sons, are contained in the catalogue and circular to be had at the Institute and bookstores.

N. B.—Students for College, West Point, and Naval Academy, are allowed (individually) to join higher classes as rapidly as their attainments permit. Under this advantage H. M. Reed last year prepared his entire knowledge of Latin and Greek for admission to College, besides reaching the highest class in French, and attending to other studies.

On admission, students who are prepared, may enter the Post-Graduate Class.

Pupils admitted at any time, and new ones charged only from time of entering.

Little boys are watched over with special kindness and care. Terms moderate, and extra branches optional.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

THE CLASS for little boys connected with this school will reopen at No. 68 West 11th-st., same date.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

The next session commences
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.

The department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments.

Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.

For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.

The Principal may be consulted at the Metropolitan Hotel on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28, 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.

NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

SCHOOL DESKS

Of first quality, and new styles.
SUPERIOR PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APPARATUS
on hand and made to order, at the
LOWEST PRICES.
For cuts and prices, direct to
F. C. BROWNELL, No. 21 John-st., New-York.

IDLEWILD.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23. Terms, $400 per annum.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.

Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

PRICES REDUCED.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 5.

For circulars, apply to C. F. GILMAN, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or the Principal, Rev. D. W. SMITH.

MISS RANNEY'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, will commence its fifth year on WEDNESDAY, 25th September, with an ample corps of experienced teachers. The prospectus may be had at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, 445 Broadway, New-York. Applications for admission may be made to SAML. D. BABCOCK, 14 Broad-st., or to HENRY F. SPAULDING, 53 Park-place, New-York, or address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector, Christ Church, Riverdale, N.Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A WIDOW LADY WITH one child, residing at Tarrytown, desires to receive into her family as pupils six boys between the ages of five and twelve; is an experienced teacher, and can give the highest testimonials as regards character and qualifications. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. J. Reference, No. 321 West 12th-st., New-York.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to

A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, reopens Sept. 16. Boarders admitted after the 1st. French, (the language of the school,) English, Spanish, German, Classics. Graduating course for surveying and business. Circulars—Broadway, Nos. 183, 913, drug-stores; 701, music-store.

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20 WRITING LESSONS, $2 50; BOOK-KEEPING, writing, arithmetic, spelling, $20 per quarter. PAINE'S Business Colleges, No. 62 Bowery, and No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, enjoy a large country as well as City patronage since 1849. No classes.

MRS. H. SIMONS RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 10. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

A CARD.—OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH will receive a limited number of young men this (Monday) evening, for private instruction in penmanship. Rooms open at 7 o'clock, at No. 42 East 16th-st., Union-square.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The exercises of the College classes will be resumed on Wednesday, 18th inst. Persons seeking admission will present themselves for examination, in the Council Room, on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 9½ A. M.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

THE DE LASALLE INSTITUTE WILL be opened for the reception of students on MONDAY, the 2d of September. Old students will do well to secure their seats at an early date.

ALL LADIES SHOULD WRITE A GOOD hand, and all may by taking ten lessons of OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Union-square.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 76 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 19.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 16.

ORANGE PRIORY—A HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, opens Sept. 9. For circulars address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. Y.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX LITTLE girls in an Episcopal family. Address Mrs. JOSEPH CURTIS, 120th-st. and Harlem River.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR boys will open Sept. 17, at No. 928 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

MISS MARIE SUS, PIANISTE AND CONCERT artiste, eleve of the Leipzic Conservatory, and pupil of Messrs. Moscheles and Louis Plaidy, will be prepared on and after the 1st of September, 1867, to receive a limited number of pupils and instruct them in her new and thoroughly classical style, which has received the highest indorsement from her maestros and the most eminent European professors. Miss Sus begs to refer, in proof of her capability, to Messrs. S. B. Mills, H. C. Timm and Steinway & Sons. All applications must be addressed to Miss Sus, care of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., and New-York Post-office Box No. 5,921. Lessons will be given either at Steinway Hall, 14th-st., or at pupil's residence.

TEACHERS WANTED—AT THE HUDSON River Institute: Professor for Musical Department, (American preferred,) and Professor for Commercial Department. Address, with full particulars, the Principal, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., or call at Metropolitan Hotel, Sept. 4, from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

ALONZO FLACK, Principal.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT to instruct in the English branches with the rudiments of French and Latin, a situation as visiting governess. Address TEACHER, No. 309 West 43d-st., N.Y.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as private teacher or governess; refers to Miss M. Lamond, Principal of Idlewild Seminary, at Metropolitan Hotel.

TEACHERS WISHING INTRODUCTIONS should address the National Teachers' Institute, No. 532 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—BETTER and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 759 8th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 216 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN woman, as good plain cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker of all kinds of bread and cakes; would do general housework; good reference. No. 384 Bowery, opposite 5th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant American young woman as chambermaid, &c., in a hotel or first-class private boarding-house; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., situations for a large number of Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, young girls, &c.; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, all kinds of soups, pastry, &c.; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework, by a smart, capable girl; is neat, economical, and respectful; an excellent washer and ironer; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st; Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant young woman, as first-class cook; do all kinds of cooking; good baker, &c.; willing to go to the country; good references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook; understands cooking thoroughly; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; thoroughly understands French fluting and all kinds of finery; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best City reference. Call at No. 21 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl to do general housework; best of reference. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Christie, between Bowery and Christie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best City reference; can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 409 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game and pastry; City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 24th-st., two doors from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, lately arrived from London, in a private family; is willing to make herself useful. Call for two days at No. 330 East 34th-st., up two pairs of stairs, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call or address INDUSTRY, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; can furnish three years' reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to do washing for a few gentlemen or families; good reference. Call at No. 357 West 25th-st., third floor.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WISHES work by the day or week, can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 223 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

ENGLISH, WELSH AND PROTESTANT girls on hand for all kinds of housework. The best of help supplied at moderate rates. Office No. 506 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BREWER BY an Englishman; eight years' experience in Canada; thoroughly understands his business, including porter, East Ind a pale ale and malting; the highest references given. Address BREWER, Canton of Chambly, Montreal, C. E.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farm hands, waiters, useful men, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, &c. Apply at Employment House No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family, City or country; has long experience and understands his business perfectly; will be well recommended. Address B. R., at Mr. Saunder's office, No. 320 4th-av., or Mr. Macfarland's book-store, 28d-st. and Broadway, all this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man (single); is sober and willing; will milk and make himself generally useful; can see to a small garden; has City and country references; not afraid to work. Address P. T., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man gardener, and understands the care of a farm and the general management of a gentleman's place; wife to take charge of dairy and poultry; is a good butter-maker; not afraid to work; reference in town. Address R. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and gardener; understands his business in both branches; can milk, and is not afraid to work; has the best of reference from his last place. Address J., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a thoroughly experienced man; will give the best of City reference from last employer's for honesty and sobriety. Address for two days J. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best City and country reference. Call at No. 744 Broadway, in the harness-store, (Mr. Trainor's,) for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; is sober, steady, and not afraid to work; best of country references; will make himself useful. Address P. G., Box 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as gardener; fully understands the care of greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, flowers and vegetables; can give good reference. Address D. B. G., for two days, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY respectable young man, a Protestant, as coachman; understands his business perfectly; best of references given. Address J. J., stable No. 217 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has unexceptionable recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, or gardener; thoroughly understands the business, and will be found generally useful; good reference. Address J. R. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, with City reference, by a man who will make himself useful, in the country. Address B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR waiter by a single colored man with good reference. Apply at No. 49 West 50th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., to be seen from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY A young man 23 years old; four years' reference from last place. Address M. O., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for his coachman, who is worthy of it. Call or address No. 212 West 26th-st., private stable.

REMOVAL.—C. C. BEDELL TAKES THE LIBerty to inform his patrons and the public generally that he has removed the Servants' Institute from No. 311 4th-av. to Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner 25th-st., opposite side, where he will continue to supply as usual with first-class servants of every description, both male and female, for City and country.

HELP WANTED.

A GOOD LIVE AGENT WANTED IN every town for the best selling book ever published. Agents can make from $10 to $25 a day as a permanent business. Extra liberal inducements given. For full particulars address B. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher, No. 14 Chambers-st., New-York.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 330 AND 332 4TH-AV., are wanted a number of first-class servants, suitable for gentlemen's families returning from the country, viz.: Cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids and girls of all work.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER FOR a manufacturing business in Brooklyn. Apply in writing, stating age, residence, where last employed and amount of salary expected, to Box No. 3,365 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—IN A RETAIL BOOK AND STAtionery store, two clerks acquainted with the business; must come well recommended in all respects. Address BOOKS, at Post-office, and name salary expected.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; TO one thoroughly understanding her business the highest wages will be paid. Apply at No. 45 3d-av. At the above number good help of every nation is in demand.

WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED COAL shipping house, an experienced competent salesman; none other need apply. Address, with real name and references, Box No. 4,624 Post-office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE cloth and cloak house, who can influence trade in this State and the West. Apply to D. B. BABCOCK, No. 167 Church-st.

WANTED—COACHMAN AND GROOM: ONE who thoroughly understands horses and wagons; wages $20 and board; City references required. Apply at No. 470 Broadway, basement.

WANTED—A PORTER WHO THOROUGHLY understands packing fancy goods. Apply at No. 36 Warren-st.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE.—GREVE BROTHERS, UPholstery—first class work at greatly reduced prices. No. 350 Bowery, near 4th-st. All goods warranted.

A SAFE FOR SALE—CHEAP, QUITE NEW; strong; fitted up with drawers, &c.; will answer any purpose. Apply at No. 102 Nassau-st., Room No. 1.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept 28.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 26.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON	O. H. Townsend	Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON	O. H. Townsend	Saturday, Dec. 21

and every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS	SATURDAY, Sept. 7
VIRGINIA, PROWSE	SATURDAY, Sept. 14
HELVETIA, THOMPSON	SATURDAY, Sept. 21
ENGLAND, CUTTING	SATURDAY, Sept. 28

Cabin passage, payable in currency. Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 14.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Sept. 21.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH UNITED STATES MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer CHINA, to leave that port Oct. 14 for Yokohama. At Yokohama close connection will be made with Company's steamer NEW-YORK for Hong Kong, and also with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Shanghae, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan, and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO YOKOHAMA.

First Cabin	$250
Second Cabin	170
Steerage	85

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HONG KONG, SHANGHAE OR NAGASAKI.

First Cabin	$300
Second Cabin	200
Steerage	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Sept. 11, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4c. to 4½c. per pound, payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,

INMAN LINE,

will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with

CITY OF CORK	Sept. 7
KANGAROO	Oct. 5

Sailing from New-York:

CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30

From Pier No. 45 North River.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	80

FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS

Chief Cabin Passage	$165

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.

TRIPOLI	Wednesday, Sept. 4
ALEPPO	Wednesday, Sept. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
CHICAGO	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT	SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE, LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PEREIRE, DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Oct. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,

TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS,

including railway tickets, furnished on board,

First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.

Baggage checked through to Paris.

Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Sept. 7
ETNA	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Sept. 14
EDINBURGH	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 18
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Sept. 21

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP TYBEE, Capt. DAVID CAULKINS.

In consequence of the continued prevalence of the epidemic at Galveston, the departure of this vessel has been delayed for the present. She is now loading at Pier No 4 North River, and will be dispatched for the above port as soon as practicable, of which due notice will be given.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., [illegible] Broadway.

UNITED STATES [illegible] BUREAU.—Citizens going [illegible] passports from A. O. WILLMOTT, United States Court Buildings, [illegible] Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.

From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

The BALTIC will follow on Sept. 28.

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUG. 31—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

SEPT. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. DUTTON.

SEPT. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer, Sept. 21, will connect closely with steamer CHINA from San Francisco, Oct. 14, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 5.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Sept. 12.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.

Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.

Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 5.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 12.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Sept. 5.
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 12,

from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. and lower than any other line. For Charleston, the Florida ports, and the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, is now receiving freight and will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow Sept. 14.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Sept. 14.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class high-draft side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BENJ. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. BENJ. M. SIMMONS, are now running on Long Island Sound, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters in the number and size of their state-rooms, and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled. State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office on the Pier. Also, tickets sold at the principal offices of Wescott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 985 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 4th-av. and 26th-st.; Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 29th-st., and in Brooklyn, No. 269 Washington-st., City Hall-square. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from the residence to destination.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.

The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 24 (Peck-slip), East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE.

WEST, NORTH AND EAST.

Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 39	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 30	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 60	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 00	North Adams	6 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	6 75	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¼, and 34th-st. at 8½ A. M., for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M. Returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 11 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Sept. 2...6¾ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 2...9¼ A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3...7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3...10 A. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The ANTELOPE leaves the Harrison-st. Pier EVERY DAY, without exception, at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill on return at 1½ P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

EXCURSIONS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, '13 AND '14.—Tickets and circulars are ready for distribution. Please call at No. 4 City Hall-place and get your quota; also, our friends, male and female, you will please remember that the day of our excursion is the 12th of September, the day that the brave Commodore Perry conquered the British fleet on Lake Erie, with a very inferior force of guns and men, in the year 1813. It is a day we all ought to celebrate, and hope we will have our boats filled with patriots.

Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
Col. ABRAHAM DALLY, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of August: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON

Tuesday, 27th, at 1 P. M.	Friday, 30th, at 10 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th, at 1½ P. M.	Saturday, 31st, at 10 A. M.
Thursday, 29th, at 2 P. M.	

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.

10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.

3 P. M., (Saturdays only,) Farmingdale, train stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hempstead, Jerusalem and Farmingdale, on which day the Greenport Express will not stop at stations between Hunter's Point and Farmingdale.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.

4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.

5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

To take effect Saturday, 17th. P. WHITE, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867.

8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Sussex R. R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.

11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.

4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.

3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.

5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.

6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.

Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.

For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

BENEDICT'S TIME-TABLE FOR SEPTEMBER.—Every train, station, steamboat, also City Map, for 25 cents. BENEDICT BROTHERS, Jewelers, No. 171 Broadway.

EXPRESSES.

NOTICE TO PATRONS OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

For the better accommodation of the public, THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY Have established Branch Receiving Offices at the following named places in New-York City and vicinity, viz:

785 Broadway.
945 Broadway.
180 Broadway.
Corner of Hudson and Leonard streets.
96 Third-avenue, corner of Thirteenth-street.
269 Third-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street.
Sixth-avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth-street.
Sixth-avenue, corner of Forty-sixth-street.
95 Eighth-avenue, corner of Fourteenth-street.
251 Eighth-avenue, corner of Twenty-third-street.
471 Eighth-avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth-street.
758 Eighth-avenue, corner of Fifty-second-street.
414 Third-avenue, corner of Thirty-first-street.
593 Third avenue, corner of Forty-first-street.
744 Third-avenue.
Fourth-avenue, corner of Thirty-second-street.
189 Sixth-avenue, corner of Thirteenth-street.
551 Sixth-avenue, corner of Twenty-seventh-street.
18 Exchange-place, Jersey City.
269 Washington-st., City Hall-square, Brooklyn.
Fulton-avenue, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn.
Fulton-avenue, corner of Washington-street, Brooklyn.
Court-street, opposite West Warren-street, Brooklyn.
21 South Seventh-street, Williamsburgh.
170 Grand-street, Williamsburgh.
372 Grand-street, Williamsburgh.

Packages left at either of these places, or orders for the transportation of packages will be promptly attended to.

As the lines of the Merchants' Union Express Company now extend to all points North, West, Northwest and Southwest, they offer superior facilities for the transmission of gold, silver, bank notes, valuable and freight packages.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Drafts and Accounts.

Principal office is 365 and 367 Broadway.

ELMORE P. ROSS, President,
M. B. WHITE, Acting Gen. Sup't,
JAMES D. ANDREWS, Agent.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, No. 220 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; tells the name and shows the likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated. Lucky numbers.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 295 Mott, near Houston-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.

OFFICE UNITED STATES ENGINEER AGENCY,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK CITY,
Aug. 28, 1867.

The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two Dredgeboats, (authorized by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 29, 1867,) for improving the mouth of the Mississippi River, in accordance with models, drawings and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi River, at or below New-Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 180 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.

Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipment ready for sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned, at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers or some other competent person known to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received till 12 o'clock on the 10th day of September 1867, at which time they will be opened.

The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of September, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 24th of September, 1867; the boat must be completed, ready for sea and for work, and the trial trip had by the 15th day of January, 1868, and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows: Seventy-five per cent. of the contract price on approval of the boat, after the trial trip, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States; provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with; and the balance on final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $25,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties with the certificate to be submitted with the bid.

A full copy of the specifications and of this advertisement must be attached to each bid.

Bidders to use the printed forms which will be furnished them at this office.

Model and detailed drawings can be seen, and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid deemed to be unreasonable, or made by persons whose responsibility may be questioned. In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the Dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparation of working drawings.

M. D. McALESTER,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. M. S. A., Maj. of Eng's,
In charge improvement, mouth of Miss. River.

TO CONTRACTORS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY,
CHIEF-QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORT GIBSON, C. N., Aug. 3, 1867.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Sept. 10, 1867, for furnishing to the United States Quartermaster's Department,

6,000 bushels of good merchantable corn, or its equivalent in Oats or Barley, per month, in manner following:

3,000 bushels to be delivered at Fort Gibson, C. N., monthly.

2,000 bushels to be delivered at Fort Arbuckle, C. N., monthly.

500 bushels to be delivered at Harland's Ranche, monthly.

500 bushels to be delivered at North Fork, Creek Nation, monthly.

2. Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity per month the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or otherwise, and what charge, if any, will be made for the packages, and may be for the whole or any part of the quantity required, at either or all the above-named places.

3. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties, setting forth that, in the event a contract is awarded, they will give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

4. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all bids received.

5. All deliveries of grain made under any contract which may be awarded are to be subject to a rigid inspection by an officer or agent appointed on the part of the United States.

6. Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Corn, Oats or Barley," and addressed to the undersigned.

7. Payment to be made in Government funds monthly, or as soon thereafter as money shall have been received for that purpose.

Bidders are invited and earnestly requested to be present at the opening.

A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
Chief Q. M. Dist. I. T.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, Sept. 6, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York, as follows, viz.:

50,000 pounds PLUG TOBACCO.

To be packed in boxes, each to contain twenty-one (21) pounds net weight, and each plug to weigh full one-half (½) pound. The boxes to be packed in cases, eight (8) to a case, to be strapped with iron.

The tobacco must be fully equal in quality and style of manufacture to sample at this office, and be delivered by Oct. 25, 1867. Samples of the kinds of packages required may also be seen at this office. It must only be manufactured in clear weather, and will be inspected in the leaf during manufacture and when offered for delivery.

Samples of the Tobacco it is proposed to furnish must be sent with the proposals and referred to therein.

Privilege to increase the quantity by 50,000 pounds or less, if desired—notice of any increase to be given by Sept. 20, 1867.

It is desirable that the price of the Tobacco be stated in *whole* cents only.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Major-Gen., A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 9th of September next, for furnishing, by contract, the following-named musical instruments, viz.:

4 "E" flat Cornets, with mouth-pieces and racks.
4 "B" flat Cornets, with mouth-pieces and racks.
4 "E" flat Tenors, with mouth-pieces and racks.
4 "B" flat Tenors, with mouth-pieces and racks.
1 "B" flat Baritone, with mouth-piece and rack.
1 "B" flat Bass, with mouth-piece and rack.
2 "E" flat Tubas, with mouth-pieces and racks.
2 "E" flat Tubas, (large,) with mouth-pieces and racks.
1 Tenor Drum, complete, with sling and sticks.
1 Base Drum, complete, with stick.
1 pair Cymbals.
2 Extra heads for Base Drum.
2 Batter heads, }
2 Snare heads, } for Tenor Drum.
2 Extra hoops, }

The above-named instruments to be of plain, inexpensive manufacture, but good and suitable for the purpose for which they are intended.

Bidders should present samples of the instruments that they propose to furnish.

Further information can be had at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.

Proposals must state how soon the articles can be delivered, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Musical Instruments," and addressed to

Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for the purchase of the following property:

Wreck of steamer *Boston*, in Ashepoo River.
Wreck of steamer *George Washington*, in Coosaw River.
Wreck of steamer *Chasseur*, in Scull Creek.
Wreck of steamer *Randolph*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Etiwan*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Ruby*, in Light House Inlet.

Bidders will state the amount offered for each wreck.

The wrecks will be sold separately and to the highest bidder, unless such bid be deemed unreasonable.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for purchase of wrecks."

R. O. TYLER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Quartermaster,
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND
OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until Sept. 20, 1867, for the grading, masonry, bridging and iron of the Eastern Division of this Road. Maps, plans and specifications will be furnished on and after Sept. 1, 1867, by the Chief Engineer, William E. Morris, Esq., at Kingston, N. Y. All other information furnished at this office.

THOMAS CORNELL, President.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.

Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

JAMES E. HAYES....Manager
GEORGE L. FOX....Stage Manager
CLIFTON W. TAYLEURE....Business Manager
OPENING NIGHT....MONDAY, SEPT. 9,
UNDER
THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

During the recess the theatre will be repainted, recarpeted, newly upholstered and thoroughly renovated in every department. The stage will be extensively rebuilt, and its machinery and scenic surroundings generally renewed and improved. In short, no effort will be spared which could tend to confirm or extend the established prestige of this standard theatre as the most elegant and convenient of American resorts.

THE NEW SEASON, COMMENCING MONDAY, Sept. 9, will be inaugurated by
THE MASTER COMEDIAN OF THE AGE,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
with his faultless personation of
RIP { VAN WINKLE. VAN WINKLE. VAN WINKLE.
in the brilliant adaptation
By DION BOUCICAULT,
of Washington Irving's great
LEGEND OF "RIP VAN WINKLE."
RIP VAN WINKLE....Mr. JEFFERSON
supported by an efficient company of
WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS,
including among its principal members
Mr. W. DAVIDGE, OWEN MARLOWE,
J. J. WALLACE, T. HIND,
HARRY WALL, GEORGE L. FOX.
Miss BESSIE FOOTE (from the English theatres; her first appearance.)
Mrs. A. HILD,
Miss BELLA WALLACE,
Miss ALICE HARRISON and others.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
SEATS SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

C. W. TAYLEURE....Director
MR AND MRS. FLORENCE IN CASTE.

The public are invited to a comparison of the two performances of T. W. ROBERTSON'S COMEDY OF CASTE by the competing company of Mr. Wallack and the company which FIRST PRODUCED IT IN AMERICA, and which will have the honor of performing it in Brooklyn ON THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5.

	Wallack's Cast.	Original Cast.
D'Alroy	J. B. Polk	W. J. Florence
Hawtree	Ringgold	Owen Marlowe
Gerridge	Hale	E. Lamb
Eccles	Stoddart	Davidge
Polly	Miss Gannon	Mrs. W. J. Florence
Esther	Mrs. Jennings	Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Marquise	Mrs. Vernon	Mrs. G. H. Gilbert

BOX SHEET OPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
Manager....Mr. C. H. GARLAND

First night of the grand Burlesque and Comedy Company. On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, will be presented the Burlesque Extravaganza of CINDERELLA; or, the Lover, the Lackey and the Little Glass Slipper. Clorinda, Mr. M. W. Leffingwell; Cinderella, Mrs. Sedley Brown; Dandini, Miss Millie Sackett; Prince, Mrs. M. W. Leffingwell; Thisbe, Miss M. Maddern; Baron, Mr. E. A. Eberle; Theadora, Miss Lina Edwin; Alidori, Mr. Sol Smith; Buttoni, Mr. M. B. Pike; Orchestra Leader, Mons. N. Gilles. To conclude with the laughable piece of nonsense, entitled TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Romeo Jaffier Jenkins, Mr. M. W. Leffingwell; Matilda Jane Chummy, Mrs. Sedley Brown. Other characters by the Company. Prices of Admission—Parquette, 75c.; reserved seats in parquette, $1; orchestra chairs, $1 50; family circle, 50 cents. Box-office open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2 o'clock P. M.

REOPENING OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY,

CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE,
ON
THIS MONDAY, Sept. 2.

The Library has been put in thorough order and has been largely increased during the vacation by the addition of many valuable and interesting English and American books. It now contains over 90,000 volumes, and is the largest circulating library in America. Our constant aim is to supply the wants of our members.

THE BRANCH OFFICE, No. 47 Liberty-st., opposite the Post-office, is well fitted up and contains an excellent assortment of popular and interesting books on all subjects. It is regularly supplied with the New-York daily papers.

ANY ONE CAN BECOME A MEMBER.

TERMS—To Clerks, $1 initiation and $3 annual dues. To all others, $5 a year.

☞ The Reading Room will remain closed until MONDAY, Sept. 9, for further repairs.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF NEW MATERIAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General a large lot of new Quartermaster's stores and horse medicines will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Lieut.-Col. James M. Moore, Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, Sept. 2, commencing at 10 A. M., consisting in part of

108 lbs. ingot copper,	90 coal oil lamps,
575 coal oil burners,	5,000 table legs,
4,000 tin cups,	17,444 lbs. asst. iron nuts,
2,500 lbs. iron wire,	7,481 lbs. iron and copper rivets,
658 lbs. R. R. and other spikes,	14,648 handles, axe, pick, plane, &c.,
103 carpenters', &c., clamps,	110 wagon saddletrees,
7,679 lbs. oil-tanned leather,	210 wrenches, Government pattern,
846 lbs. sole leather,	9 gang saws,
2,483 lbs. oakum,	244 yds. paper muslin,
177 lbs. Mica,	1,382 feet linen hose,
218 lbs. packing hemp,	200 feet gutta percha tubing,
271 spools W. and B. thread,	
8,100 feet coil chain,	

ALSO,

130 lbs. aloes,	30 lbs. iodide potassa,
100 lbs. calomel,	300 lbs. sulphate copper,
100 lbs. sugar lead,	100 lbs. alum,
546 lb sulphur,	362 lbs. glauber salts,
100 lbs. tartar emetic,	100 lbs. epsom salts,
75 lbs. corrosive sublimate,	100 lbs. nitrate potassa,
	56 lbs. cream tartar,

447 lbs. oils juniper, spike, amber, wintergreen, British, croton, hemlock, &c., &c., 473 lbs. tinctures, lobelia, ginger, iodine, myrrh, hemlock, &c; red precipitate, spatulas, prescription scales, syringes, ointment, co. jars, &c., &c.

Catalogues of sale can be had upon application.

Terms: cash, in Government funds.

By order of Gen. C. H. TOMPKINS, Depot Quartermaster.

JAMES M. MOORE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col., Q. M. in charge.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 15, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 907 North Main-st., St. Louis, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of army clothing and equipage:

72,000	Great Coats (Footmen's.)
58,000	Great Coats (Horsemen's.)
50,000	Uniform Hats.
50,000	Ostrich Feathers.
50,000	Hat Cords and Tassels (Blue.)
50,000	Forage Caps.
3,111	Uniform Frock Coats.
45,000	Uniform Jackets.
8,451	Veteran Reserve Jackets.
328	Knit Jackets.
18,630	Lined Sack Coats.
66,212	Unlined Sack Coats.
7,000	Overalls.
6,000	Stable Frocks.
83,428	Knit Shirts.
6,945	Knit Drawers.
20,000	Leather Neck-stocks.
1,000	Worsted Sashes.
252	pairs Boots.
16,653	pairs Bootees.
12,880	pairs Trousers, (Footmen's.)
15,600	pairs Trousers, (Horsemen's.)
50,000	Haversacks.
50,000	Knapsacks.
25,000	Rubber Blankets.
63,500	Woolen Blankets.
20,000	Pickaxes.
15,400	Pickax Handles.

These articles are all new and offer great inducements to dealers throughout the country.

A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place.

Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited. By order of the Quartermaster-General,

JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER.

CHOICE OLD CALIFORNIA WINES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

SALE OF CHOICE CALIFORNIA WINES, comprising cases of wine and brandy bitters, 60 cases white wine, 104 cases of champagne in quarts and pints, 327 gallons fine old port wine, 155 gallons raspberry wine, all of which will be found of fine quality and a genuine article, and from Headley's vineyard, California.

Also, barrels old Bourbon, puncheon old Jamaica and Scotch whisky, pipes old Holland gin, pale sherry and Otard brandy, jugs old gin, &c.

THE HON. HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S BUFFALO ROBES.

THE ANNUAL SALE
Will take place at the Company's Warehouse,
No. 17 Common-st., Montreal,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1867.

Catalogues will be prepared. Sale at 2 o'clock.

JOHN LEEMING & CO.,
Auctioneers.

N. B.—This advertisement will only appear occasionally.

J. L. & CO.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY (Monday,) Sept. 2, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:

832 boxes fresh Malaga lemons.

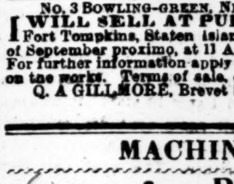
Landing ex *Queen of the Dart.*

No. 3 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1867.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, on TUESDAY, the 3d of September proximo, at 11 A. M., six draught horses. For further information apply at this office, or at office on the works. Terms of sale, cash.

Q. A. GILLMORE, Brevet Major-Gen. U. S. A.,
Major of Engineers.

MACHINERY.



ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $650; 20-horse power, $920; 40-horse power, $1,380. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed.

ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,
2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION.—NOTICE TO OWNERS AND MASTERS OF STEAMERS.—The Robinson Patent Lock-up Safety Valve is now being sold below manufacturer's prices. Those wishing to purchase will please call at No. 269 West-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. C. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE PANTOMIME SEASON.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION! DOUBLE ATTRACTION!
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by the talented Company in
TWO PANTOMIMES! TWO PANTOMIMES!!
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8.
THE MYSTIC CAVE; OR, THE ENCHANTED HORN.
NEW SCENERY AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of
FOLLY AS IT FLIES; OR, LOVE IN A VILLAGE.
Just arrived, and now on exhibition,
A LARGE COLLECTION OF TROPICAL FISH,
comprising splendid specimens of those
RARE, CURIOUS AND BRILLIANT COLORED INHABITANTS OF THE DEEP.
To be seen at all hours,
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT.
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
ISAAC W. SPRAGUE, THE LIVING SKELETON,
aged 26 years, and weighing only 36 pounds.
TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS.
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, SEPT. 9, OPENING OF THE REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT,

EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE at the NEW-YORK THEATRE.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF
LOTTA,
and
FIFTH WEEK
of her
ENGAGEMENT.
THIRD WEEK
and
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of Mr. Brougham's Drama of
LITTLE NELL
and
THE MARCHIONESS,
in which characters
LOTTA
has achieved a
GREAT TRIUMPH.

This Drama will be presented every evening. Incidental to the piece a vivid picture of
AN ENGLISH FAIR.

WALLACK'S

The ladies and gentlemen engaged in this Theatre for the coming Fall and Winter season are requested to meet on the stage at 11 o'clock on THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 5, 1867.

JOHN GILBERT, Acting Manager.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

The piers of the City and Hudson River by starlight. Dance and eccentric musical medley by "The Lost Tribes." NEW-YORK THEATRE.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

(Formerly Edward Mollenhauer's Musical Conservatory) No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.; No. 830 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1867.

The best professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution will be available to all.

The subscription books are now open at the offices of the Conservatory.

For full particulars see circulars.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, }
A. F. LEJEAL, } Musical Directors.
HENRY MOLLENHAUER, }
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

N. B.—The great Rubenslund is engaged as Professor.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

The great railroad scene—a wondrous stage effect. EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE. NEW-YORK THEATRE.

SCOTTISH GAMES.

THE
ELEVENTH ANNUAL GAMES
OF THE
NEW-YORK
CALEDONIAN CLUB
will be held at
JONES' WOOD,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.

Robertson's celebrated Bands and Pipers of the Club will furnish the music on the occasion.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS,
to be had only at the gate on the day of the games.
Programme of games in future notice.

FOURTH YEAR OF

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY FOR MUSICAL INSTRUCTION, No. 63 Madison-av.—Messrs. PATTISON, HOFFMAN, BASSFORD and HEYDTMAN are engaged as professors, in addition to those of last year. Will reopen Sept. 2. Circulars ready.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

MEETINGS.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Meeting THIS EVENING at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at 8 o'clock.

SAMUEL T. HUBBARD, M. D., President.
ELLSWORTH ELIOT, M. D., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN the subscribers and Mr. FRANCIS J. CLARK, under the firm name of CLARK, CLAPP & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst.

DWIGHT P. CLAPP.
EDWARD L. CLAPP.
MUNROE E. BABCOCK.

Dated NEW YORK, Sept. 2, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm name of CLARK, CLAPP & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of CLARK, CLAPP & CO.

DWIGHT P. CLAPP.
EDWARD L. CLAPP.
MUNROE E. BABCOCK.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1867.

THE FIRM OF JAMES A. CLARK & SONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES A. CLARK.
STEPHEN A. CLARK.
HENRY W. CLARK.

The affairs of the above firm will be settled by JAMES A. CLARK and HENRY W. CLARK, who will continue the business as heretofore, at No. 742 Broadway, under the firm of JAMES A. CLARK & SON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of KING & McMUNN, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

WM. H. KING.
THOS. R. McMUNN.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, THE owner going to Europe, a very fine pair of stylish black horses, perfect double, single or to saddle; also a magnificent Clarence and Victoria, both little used, with harness, blankets, &c. Can be seen between 3 and 6 P. M. at Egbertson & Co.'s stable, No. 119 West 23d-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 STANTON-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Call on or address Dr. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Advice at all hours free of charge.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 30 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and consultation gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; has Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills, one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FRENCH THEATRE.

T. B. PUGH....Lessee and Manager
NIGHTLY THRONGED WITH BEAUTY AND FASHION.
THIRD WEEK.
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
(formerly Miss Jean M. Davenport)
who will appear in her great part

Elizabeth R

(Fac simile of the signature of Queen Elizabeth to the Death Warrant of Mary Stuart.)

In the English version of Giacometti's Tragedy of
ELIZABETH,
QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
MR. JAS. H. TAYLOR....as....EARL OF ESSEX
and an
ADMIRABLE COMPANY.

The Box offices at Chickering's, No. 652 Broadway, W. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Ruhmann's, No. 112 Broadway, and the French Theatre, open every day at 9 o'clock A. M., where seats may be secured FIVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

MRS. LANDER.

A POSITIVE TRIUMPH,
AT THE FRENCH THEATRE,
THIS EVENING,
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

MRS. LANDER.

ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
THIS EVENING,
AT THE FRENCH THEATRE.

MRS. LANDER

AT THE FRENCH THEATRE
THIS EVENING.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
THE QUEEN OF THE SEASON.

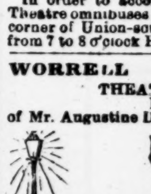
MRS. LANDER.

ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND.

In order to accommodate the patrons of the French Theatre omnibuses will run every five minutes from the corner of Union-square and Broadway to the theatre, from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M., free of charge.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK

THEATRE—728 BROADWAY.
FOURTH WEEK
of Mr. Augustine Daly's picturesque drama,



UNDER
THE
GAS-LIGHT

with Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss BLANCHE GREY, Mrs. SKERRETT, Mrs. WRIGHT, Mr. J. K. MORTIMER, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. O. T. PARSLOE, Jr., in the leading parts.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. Seats secured in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2,
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

MR. WALLACK

having purchased from the author, Mr. T. W. Robertson, the sole right of production in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn of his last great success, the comedy of

"CASTE,"

he has much pleasure in announcing its three first representations in this country, as above on the evenings of

MONDAY, SEPT. 2,
TUESDAY, SEPT. 3,
and WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4.

The piece will be presented with appropriate scenery, costumes and appointments, and the parts will be sustained by the principal members of Mr. WALLACK'S COMPANY.

On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Sept. 2, 3 and 4, 1867, will be presented, for the first time in this country, Mr. W. T. Robertson's successful comedy of

"CASTE,"

with the following excellent company:

Marchioness de St. Maur	Mrs. Vernon.
Polly Eccles	Miss Mary Gannon.
Esther Eccles	Mrs. Clara Jennings.
Hon. George D'Alroy	Mr. J. B. Polk.
Capt. Hawtree	Mr. B. T. Ringgold.
Eccles	Mr. J. H. Stoddart.
Sam Gerridge	Mr Charles Hale.
Leader of the Orchestra	Mr Mollenhauer.

Price of admission, 75c.; reserved seats, $1; family circle, 30c.

Doors open at 7½; performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

BOX OFFICE OPEN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents. OPENING OF THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON. Engagement of Mr. EDWIN FORREST. MONDAY and TUESDAY, Sept. 2 and 3, VIRGINIUS.

EDWIN FORREST....as....VIRGINIUS
Virginia, Miss Lillie; Icilius, Barton Hill.
WEDNESDAY—EDWIN FORREST as RICHELIEU.
SATURDAY REGULAR MATINEE AT 1½.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET....PROPRIETOR
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 2, AT 8.

1.	March—"Bariatinsky"	Strauss
2.	Overture—"Nabucco"	Verdi
3.	Waltz—"Rays of Hope"	Lanner
4.	Ballet de la Reine de Saba	Gounod
5.	Overture—"Uriel Acosta"	Schindelmeisser
6.	Adelaide	Beethoven
	MR. F. DEITZ.	
7.	Polka Mazurka—"Frauenherz" Polka—"Fashion"	Strauss
8.	Grand Fantasie—"William Tell"	Rossini
9.	Overture—"Orpheus"	Offenbach
10.	Reverie for Orchestra	Vieuxtemps
11.	Waltz—"Die ersten Curen"	Strauss
12.	March Potpourri	Gung'l

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.

Orders are now received for Concerts, Balls, Parties, Commencements, &c., for any number of instrumentalists. Office No. 806 Broadway.

F. I. EBEN, Business Manager.

MASON & THOMAS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 129 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

To afford the advantages of a thorough musical education IN ALL BRANCHES, at a moderate cost, WILLIAM MASON and THEODORE THOMAS have established A CONSERVATORY. The first session to commence on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

The Professorships in every department have been filled by the highest talent, and the system of culture pursued, whether vocal or instrumental, will be thorough in every respect.

Class books now open. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

For full particulars as to the various courses and classes, terms, &c., see circulars, which will be mailed to any address on application to the undersigned.

MASON & THOMAS.
Conservatory Office, No. 129 Fifth-av., New-York.

NEW-YORK ASSEMBLY ROOMS,

Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.
For balls, lectures, &c., apply on the premises.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT

Has been witnessed and pronounced by thousands to be the most interesting, exciting and truthful drama of the times. Will be played EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE. NEW-YORK THEATRE.

LECTURE COMMITTEES, 1867-8.

Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF commences his READINGS at Hartford, Nov. 12. He has a new subject, the COMEDIES OF MOLIERE, in an English dress, with readings from five comedies on the same evening. Mr. VANDENHOFF'S business address is Wells, Me.

ADELAIDE RISTORI.—SEASON, 1867-1868. THEATRE FRANCAIS. Sole Lessee and Director—J. GRAU. Opening Night, MONDAY, Sept. 16. Full particulars in future advertisement.

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REMOVAL OF GEN. SICKLES.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

another State; between citizens of different States between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects." (*Ibid*, ¶ 2.)

We see here that whenever, within the territory of the United States, irrespectively of persons or of circumstances, a matter of controversy arises which is distinctly comprehended under any one of the classes above quoted from the Constitution, and which is in such a posture as to be susceptible of judicial action, it must be without adjudication, or else it must be adjudicated by the courts of the United States. This provision being organic, it is not in the power even of the National Legislature, if that body could be supposed ever to have made the attempt, to refer the adjudication of any one of such cases, against the consent of the parties, or in derogation of the power of the Judiciary to the Executive, or to any power or agency whatsoever. For example: A controversy arising upon a contract between citizens of different States. Under this organic provision the parties have a right to put the Federal Judiciary in motion for the settlement of their dispute, and it is obvious that this right cannot be impaired without an amendment of the Constitution.

The "judicial power of the United States" is a unit. In the Constitution it is mentioned in the singular number, and the reasoning of the Supreme Court in the case of Martin vs. Hunter, is to the effect that so much of it as the Constitution left Congress to vest in inferior courts, was incapable of segregation, and consequently vested as a whole in the judicial establishment, (1 Wheaton, 330.) As a power, then, it is to be conceived of as omnipresent within its constitutional sphere, and, consequently, with respect to the dignity of lawful judicial process, the source of the same is not of the least significance, and the laws forbidding obstruction of it make, accordingly, no distinction. The contumacy, therefore, which would be more vulgar if offered to a writ held in the hand of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, would, in respect to the consolidated judicial power and dignity, be of the same legal quality as if the like writ was despised in the hands of the humblest servant of a Court of the lowest grade in the system. Thus much as to the paramount authority of the judiciary in all matters in which their power is extended by the Constitution, acting through the Courts and officers, who are the organs of the power. To resist that power anywhere, and in any matter within the constitutional sphere, is to resist the whole of it, and to aspire to an issue with the Judicial Department of the Government.

It might occur to some minds that if this power over the subject matters confided to it by the organic law be supreme over the Legislature and the Executive and, of course, over the military branch of the Executive, it might, in any given case, be misapplied by the error or the crime of the Judge. But this, like every other evil, with which we may lawfully cope, without, in accordance with its provisions, amending the Constitution, has been anticipated and provided against in that instrument. For misconduct, impeachment is provided; and for error, the right of, and all necessary facilities for, appeal to another Court. The Supreme Court, it is true, cannot be supervised; but it has no original jurisdiction, with two exceptions only. Such is the character of the judicial power, as the only and last resort for the settlement of a class of cases and controversies enumerated in the Constitution. (1 Cranch, 177, 178.) But the action of the Judiciary would be woolly ineffectual, and the power would not be coördinate, unless the result, in a proper case, was conclusive and binding upon the other branches of the Government and the entire people of the country; for all the proceedings of a Court are conducted for the sake of the result, which is the final process. A control, then, over the final process is a control over the whole proceeding. But a control over the whole proceeding is a control over the Court, the Judges and the parties. This would not be controlling, but abolishing the Court, whether he who abolished it did or did not continue to employ its Judges and methods of business for the administration of his will. That he did so in the one case is the same in effect as if he had done so in all cases; for if he did it by the permission of the Court, it was the Court and not he that exerted the power; if he did it without permission, and because in his opinion it was right for him to do so in that case, he may do so in any other case in which he forms a similar opinion; and as it cannot be foreseen what opinion a man may form, it cannot be foreseen in what case he may think he ought to interfere; and if any case is liable to interference, no case is certain of reaching a judicial result; and under such circumstances there can be no legal adjudication, and consequently no Court. This shows the real necessity of a judicial authority which is securely fortified against all possible interference while the state of society admits of judicial sessions.

Such being the nature of the judicial function and its power in the Federal Government, it is obvious that the territorial field of its operation is coextensive with the national domain, which, with respect to the judicial power, considered as a unit, is a single territory, subject to be divided into places of jurisdiction, as may be most convenient for the purpose of administering justice. But with respect to the subject-matters of judicial cognizance, it is far otherwise. A large proportion of them presuppose, in their existence, organic geographical divisions, as into States, inchoate States, and the seat of the General Government, the District of Columbia. These are political divisions. Judicial divisions exist, but they are altogether independent of them. These are adapted solely to the presumed expediency of administering the judicial power, and may be altered from time to time by Congress. They may, and usually do, coincide in some degree with political and other divisions of the national domain. But they are not necessarily coincident with such. They are places of jurisdiction. Circuits are composed usually of several entire States, and districts sometimes composed of parts only of different States. This does not affect the causes of action over which the Judiciary shall exercise exclusive control, for they remain the same as if each State of the Union was a district, and only districts were established, and no circuits. When a cause of action, or a criminal infraction of a law of the United States arises for the action of the Federal Judiciary the cognizance of the latter is forthcoming, and the only question is in which district or circuit shall it be taken.

The common territory of the nation is also subdivided for other purposes, as for the purposes of collecting taxes, duties, &c., by act of Congress, directly or through executive agents, empowered so to do by Congress. Such divisions, like the judicial provinces referred to, are subject to change at the pleasure of Congress. The reconstruction military districts in the South are examples of districting for specific and temporary purposes. But here arises a most important distinction between judicial geographical divisions and those of any other kind which have ever been created by Congress. Until the 24th September, 1789 (1 Stat. 73 et seq.,) the judicial power of the United States was not all vested, upon the passage of the celebrated act of Congress of that date, organizing the inferior courts of the United States, the whole judicial power, not directly vested in the Supreme Court by the Constitution, vested in the courts so created. This proposition having been laid down after solemn argument by the greatest of our Judges, and never since disputed, must be accepted as unquestionable.

It follows from this that the power of the legislature can not go beyond modifying and changing from time to time, as in their wisdom may seem expedient, the organization of the Courts and the divisions of the country into judicial provinces. But, having once vested the judicial power, which, as we are instructed, Congress was bound to do, that body cannot have the power to vacate a judicial tract. But it is otherwise with the districting for revenue or other purposes. The Constitution has not inhibited their total abolition at the pleasure of Congress. But there is another reason why Congress could not abolish the judicial districts of the United States, though they may, and frequently do, change their boundaries. The Constitution provides: "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law." (Amendment Const., Art. 6.) A power to abolish all judicial districts would, therefore, be a power to abolish all criminal jurisdiction of the United States, which would defeat the law-making power itself. The judicial provinces of the nation are, then, something more than revenue provinces, or reconstruction provinces, employing the latter term for clearness of distinction. Though subject to the modification of their boundaries, as may be expedient, the territory embraced in them cannot be either exonerated from the power of, nor deprived of the right to, the national machinery of justice; except, indeed, when violence prevents the operation of that machinery, but then only while the interruption continues to prevent the regular judicial sittings. A violence cannot, of course, come from the Legislature itself; least of all, through a mere construction of its acts, passed with objects extremely remote from such a purpose.

What, then, is the status of that judicial province which is designated by law the "District of North Carolina," with respect to the sanctity of civil process?

By the act of Congress of 4th of June, 1790, (1 Stat., 126,) it is provided,

"That the said State shall be one district, to be called the North Carolina District, and there shall be a District Court therein;" &c.

By the act of 15th of July, 1846, (9 Stat., 38,) it is provided,

"That the Circuit Courts of the United States, for the District of North Carolina, shall be held on the first Monday in June, * * and all actions, suits, appeals, recognizances, processes, writs and proceedings whatever, pending, or which may be pending, in said Courts, or returnable thereto, shall have day therein, and be heard, tried, proceeded with, and decided." &c.

Is this act repealed? It will not be pretended that an act of Congress of the United States has been repealed by circumstances. If ever Congress has impaired a constitutional judicature once established by the people, it was not by an implied repeal, nor could it be done by any implication, but such as could be reconciled with no other reasonable interpretation of the statute supposed to work such repeal. In the present matter, however, the opposite implication from an act which takes effect on the same day with the first of the reconstruction acts, amounts almost to an express provision for the continuance of North Carolina District, in common with all the others, as follows:

"That the Chief-Justice of the United States and the Associated Justices of the Supreme Court shall be allotted among the circuits now existing, by order of the Court, and whenever a new allotment shall be required or found expedient, by reason of alteration of one or more circuits, or if the new appointment of a Chief-Justice or Associated Justice, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Court to make the same." (Act of 2d March, 1867.)

The circuits (and consequently the districts composing them) now existing—*i. e.*, existing on the day the first of the reconstruction measures took effect—were the express basis of the allotment, to authorize which was the object of the above-quoted provision. The possible "alteration" of said circuits was anticipated, showing that until one or more circuits should be altered by law, they were not to be otherwise recognized than as heretofore. Accordingly, the following is of record in the Supreme Court, under date of Monday, April 8, 1867:

"*Ordered*, That the following allotment is made of the Chief-Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States among the Courts, agreeably to the acts of Congress in such case made and provided."

The assignment of the several Justices is subjoined, among which the following appears:

"For the Fourth Circuit, SALMON P. CHASE, Chief-Justice."

The first section of the act of Congress of July 15, 1862, passed when rebellion was in full headway, thereby showing that the interruption of the sessions by rebel violence was the only change which Congress was willing to recognize in the judicial business, provides:

"Hereafter the Districts of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina shall constitute the Fourth Circuit." (12 Stat., 576.)

It is thus made apparent, not only by earlier, but by contemporaneous legislation of the same session, by the same individual members, and almost on the same day, that whatever, under the Constitution of the United States, either of authority or jurisdiction, attaches to the districts and circuits as they stand in the statute book, was intended to be, and must be deemed and held to be, of full force and virtue now as heretofore. But we have seen that a tract of country, composed of States or parts of States, once brought under the operation of the judicial power, cannot, without revolutionary violence, be deprived of or exonerated from it. Violence is the only recognized exception, and that by Congress, as we shall hereafter see, is recognized only while the violence lasts, and then as an unlawful derogation from the judicial power.

It it be admitted that the judicial power is intact in the District of North Carolina, though the subject matters of its authority are limited to a category, it is certain that upon those subject matters the Courts of the United States for that district are the supreme authority of the United States.

The high prerogative of the independent judiciary may be well illustrated in closing a sketch of the Department of Justice, by a word respecting the conclusive and binding character of a judgment at law. It may be rendered even by an inferior Court; but, if the court is competent, the judgment may be defined to be the very law of the land for the particular matter adjudged. (4 Rawle, 289.) To "suspend" a judgment in a manner not pointed out by law is, therefore, to suspend the law. The Supreme Court says:

"There is no principle of law better settled than that every act of a Court of competent jurisdiction shall be presumed to have been rightly done till the contrary appears. * * So long as a judgment remains in force, it is in itself evidence of the right of the plaintiff to the thing adjudged, and gives him right to process to execute the judgment. The errors of the Court, however apparent, can be examined only by an appellate power." (Voorhees *vs.* Bank U. S., 10 Peters, 472, 473.)

Sure we need not inquire whether the Legislature of the Union has attempted to vest in particular executive or military officers an "appellate power" over judgments, "however erroneous," which have been pronounced in a Court of the United States. Let the inquiry rather be whether the right of executing process which has issued upon such judgment is anything else but one of the very "rights of person and property," which, if the plaintiff seeks to execute it within one of the reconstruction districts, the commanding officer is charged to "protect" by the express terms of the reconstruction laws? (Act of 2d March, 1867, sec. 3.) It must be beyond dispute, if the authorities and the statutes which have been introduced are accepted, that the right of litigating in the Federal Courts, and the right of being tried in them for violations of the criminal code of the United States, and, of course, the due conservation of their authority in every form, *are a part of the rights to be protected and the duties to be performed by the respective commanders of the reconstruction districts.* In this view the error of Gen. SICKLES reaches the full stature of a perversion of authority, which, if persisted in, must immediately acquire the character of the crime of levying war against the United States, an undertaking which would not for a moment be imputed to the deliberate intention of an officer honorably distinguished for his gallantry in defence of the Constitution.

But it might be said, may there not have been a doubt as to jurisdiction? Certainly, in this, as in any other matter, there may have been a doubt. But it would insult the intelligence of the Commander of the Second Reconstruction District to inquire whether or not he supposed himself authorized by law to forbid the Supreme Court of the United States from hearing causes affecting persons inhabiting the States of North and South Carolina, without his consent. Naturally no person could hesitate whether he had such a power, without considering whether it was not his duty to coerce the Court by arms, if it should resist him. We must take it to be certain that it could not have been in the contemplation of Gen. SICKLES, when issuing his Order No. 10, to dispute with his sword the authority of the Supreme Bench. Yet it is equally certain that if he had been disposed to ascertain his authority, through an adjudication by a competent Court, a decision might have been procured with the greatest facility. A defendant could have raised the question of jurisdiction in nearly every case at the term. If the judgment was then adverse to the power of Gen. SICKLES, it must have appeared easy to procure a final and conclusive decision in the Supreme Court on a writ of error. If that officer had doubt on this subject then, he must have known the lawful course for its solution. Where a difference arises between a military agent and a Court as to the jurisdiction of the latter, and the former presumes to decide it for himself in his own favor, the act can bear no other name than usurpation. But it may be thought he did so only as to the inferior Court, and not as to the Supreme Court. Now, though he may not have suspected the fact, a moment's reflection must show that the interference which is under consideration was an interference by Gen. SICKLES with the judiciary, including the Supreme Court of the United States, as a whole, and the force which, through its subordinate, Col. FRANK, was threatened against the process of the Circuit Court, cannot, I think, be distinguished in law from a similar threat, rudely directed, to the Judges of the Supreme Court at Washington. The process, which was in Marshal GOODLOE's hands, and, indeed, for ought that appears here, may have been issued in pursuance of a mandate from the Supreme Court, remanding a cause with directions for further proceedings in conformity to the decision of that court. A control over such process would be a control over the whole proceedings, and the Court itself, its august judges of their judicial will.

Moreover, if final process may be controlled by the order in question, so may mesne process, or any step in litigation; for the order expressly commands that certain suits be stayed, and that like suits, not yet initiated, shall not be instituted. If the interference of process which is now in hand could be justified, so could an effectual interference, at any stage and in any case, at his pleasure, in the Carolina districts, be made by Gen. SICKLES to prevent all appeal to the Supreme Court. This, potentially, is ousting the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court itself, abolishing the Federal Courts as such in the locality, separating his district in one vital particular from the national body politic, and depriving Congress, the Executive and the people of all means of enforcing his subordination to the United States except by force of arms. The virtues of no man may be permitted to authorize him to aspire to do so dangerous an independence of his fellow-citizens.

So if there had been a doubt whether the powers of the United States Courts were affected by the Reconstruction Laws, the proper way to solve it was the very thing which would be totally excluded by the violent action which has been taken in the premises. But is there so much as a doubt?

THE RECONSTRUCTION STATUTES.

Three acts of Congress pass under the designation of the Reconstruction laws, viz.: those of the 2d March, the 23d March, and the 19th July, 1867. The preamble of the first declares a state of political and social dissolution to be impending or actually existing in several States of the Union, and that, in consequence of their condition, and for the purpose of effecting their restoration, the proposed legislation has become necessary. Supposing the conditions to be as declared in the preamble of the first act, these statutes are to be treated as eminently remedial and conservative. The States being prostrate, in the opinion of Congress, the object was to restore them. But the legislative and executive departments of the Government partook in no degree of the prostration, as would be conceded; and how much did the judicial department partake of it? If the object was to reconstruct what had fallen into ruin, so that it should be restored into good order, shall that which is in good order be overturned? Obviously, what was left of order was to be conserved, and what was disorder was to be restored. In respect to the revenue, the mails, &c., I have heard of no such destructive interference; but in respect to the Courts, the disposition is exhibited to destroy. But the whole series of provisions in the several acts contains nothing in which I can perceive a source for such an astonishing misconstruction. On the contrary, the following act, which like the act relating to the allotment of Justices, took effect on the same day with the earliest of the Reconstruction acts, appears to demonstrate the opposite views.

An Act Relating to Appeals and Writs of Error in the Supreme Court.

Be it enacted, &c., That where any appeal or writ of error has been brought to the Supreme Court from any final judgment or decree of an inferior court of the United States for any judicial district, in which subsequently to the rendition of such judgment ordered, the *regular sessions of such Court have been suspended or interrupted by insurrection or rebellion*, such appeal or writ of error shall be valid and effectual, notwithstanding the time limited by law for bringing the same may have previously expired; and in cases where no appeal or writ of error has been brought from any such judgment or decree, such appeal or writ of error may be brought within one year from the passage of this act. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any case in which the right to bring an appeal or writ of error had expired before such suspension or interruptions of the regular sessions of the Court. (Section 1. Act of March 2, 1867.)

This act, if regard be had to its special object, may be taken to be in *pari materia* with the Reconstruction laws, and to the like extent, under the rule, they are all to be read as one law. Like the three acts above mentioned, the object of this was to remedy mischief which had arisen out of the rebellion; but for the purpose of this remedy, the judiciary, and not the district commander, were to be the instrumentality. Rights of appeal, which had not yet expired by lapse of time, were cut off by circumstances. These circumstances continued until the limitation expired, and with it the right, after which they ceased. The object now was to revive said rights. The circumstances which had intervened, and which had now ceased, are denoted in the act. They are thus defined in it:

"The regular sessions of the Court have been suspended or interrupted by insurrection or rebellion." This act, by unmistakable implication, shows, on the day of passing the reconstruction statute, that with the exception of the suspension or interruption of the regular sessions of the Court by rebellion, &c., the judicial establishment was perfectly intact, as if there had been no rebellion, and no occasion for restorative legislation.

That this only interruption had, to the mind of Congress, wholly passed away, at least on the 2d of March, is evident from the fact that the act was passed granting a thing to be done now on the express ground that by such interruption it could not have been done formerly, and requiring that it be done within one year hence, as otherwise the time which, in the absence of interruption, runs against the right, shall run in the districts where the relief is to take effect, as it runs elsewhere.

Such, in respect to its dignity, its power and the guaranteed integrity of its machinery, is the judicial establishment of the United States. To guard its supremacy in the administration of justice, Congress has provided stern laws.

PUNISHMENT FOR RESISTING JUDICIAL AUTHORITY.

The following provisions, among others, belong here:

"If any person or persons shall knowingly and willfully obstruct, resist or oppose any officer of the United States in serving or attempting to serve or execute any mesne process or warrant, or any rule or order of any of the Courts of the United States, or any other legal or judicial writ or process whatever, or shall assault, beat or wound any officer or other person duly authorized, in serving or executing any writ, rule, order or process or warrant aforesaid, every person so knowingly and wilfully offending in the premises, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months, and fined not exceeding three hundred dollars." (Act April 30, 1790, section 22.)

The offence of obstructing process consists, says Mr. Justice WASHINGTON, in refusing to give up possession, or in opposing, or obstructing the execution of the writ by threats of violence, which it is in the power of the party to enforce. (United States *vs.* Lowry, 2 Wash., 169.) Any obstruction to the free action of the officer, or his lawful assistants, willfully placed in his way, for the purpose of obstructing him, is sufficient. (2 Curtis, C. C., 639.) And what is "process" under this act? The Courts say it embraces every legal process whatsoever, whether issued by a Court in session, or by a judge, or magistrate, or commissioner, acting in the due administration of any law of the United States. (United States *vs.* Lukins, 3 Wash., 335.)

Again:

"If any person or persons shall, corruptly or by threats of force, endeavor to influence, intimidate or impede any juror, witness or officer in any court of the United States in the discharge of his duty, or shall, corruptly or by threats of force, obstruct or impede the due administration of justice therein, every person or persons so offending shall be liable to prosecution therefor by indictment, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence." (Act of 2d March, 1831, section 2, 4 Stat., 488.)

These laws are in force. If the President could be supposed to be willing to suspend them, it is certain that he has not the power. He must, however, execute the laws. What, then, shall be done with these? I shall consider, before concluding, the peculiar energy with which the Executive Department is bound to act where the prerogatives of the unarmed but majestic Judiciary are insulted. The execution of the criminal laws of the United States, and especially all such as are intended to guard judicial authority belongs, under the President, to the supervision of the Attorney-General. It happens thus to devolve upon this office to reflect the indignation which the law encourages in the judicial breast against an insubordination which, when it refuses reverence, destroys power, unless the department to which the national sword is confided puts itself in motion for the vindication of the Constitutional ministers of justice.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE EXECUTIVE.

It is not without diffidence that the importance of the occasion evokes a further and final remark touching the legal responsibility herein of the President of the United States.

Whatever becomes a law contemplates for itself that it shall be executed. It is thus with the revenue laws, the postal laws, the criminal laws and the military laws; and it is thus with the reconstruction laws, which the present Executive feels bound to carry into effect in their true intent and meaning, ascertained upon those principles of interpretation which are themselves a tacit by substantive part of all statutes whatsoever. But all the laws of any country must be presumed to be in harmony with each other; and, therefore, should they appear to conflict with each other, the reconciliation of them is a judicial work, if, under the conditions of the case, the discrepancy is capable of judicial action. If not, still as the conflicting laws must be executed, so they must be reconciled; and, consequently, in such a case, those who must execute, must also to that extent interpret the laws. If the Constitution be one of the laws in question, the principle is of course the same, unless, indeed, it be of stronger application. (Chief Justice Marshall; 1 Cranch, 177, 178.)

For the purpose of this execution of the laws, however, there must be an executive power. This power must be vested, or else the country has no Constitution. It may be vested as the judicial power under our Government is, in several persons or departments; or, as in some countries, in a large Assembly; or it may be vested in a single individual. Wherever it is vested there is the corresponding responsibility. If the Courts of Justice are to be protected from degradation, it can only be through the executive power of the State. It cannot be by the law-making power, because its laws are ineffectual without execution, and that is impossible, against resistance without physical force. This, then, is a case for executive intervention, which, considering the transcendent value of an independent judiciary, is of the utmost sanctity of obligation, unless it shall appear that the independence of the Judiciary is not attacked, but only that the execution of a law by an executive agent involves a conflict with the pretensions of the Judiciary. The latter would seem to be the view of the officer charged with the execution of the reconstruction of the Carolinas; and he is an executive officer. But jurisdiction is a judicial question, and one which the Judiciary has in this instance decided, and decided against the executive officer. The latter, not acquiescing, the case would resolve itself into a case of a collision between the executive and the judicial departments of a common Government. That defines a revolutionary relation between.

But has that revolutionary relation arisen? I think not. If the executive power of the United States resists the judicial power of the United States, there is, indeed, such a relation. But the Constitution of the United States provides:

"The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America." (Art. 11, sec. 1.)

All process of the Federal Courts run in the name of the President of the United States, because the mandates of the Court call him to action as they do all to submission, and he must execute them as laws of the highest sanctity, by the whole power of the nation, if necessary.

Is your Excellency in a state of collision with the national Judiciary? If not, since the whole Executive power is thus vested in you by the organic law, and can be divested by nothing but a change of that organic law during your incumbency, it must follow that the "collision of authority," which is the subject hereof, is the mere misdemeanor of a contumacious and unfaithful executive agent, who, having offended against the lawful power of the Judiciary, has rendered himself liable to prosecution according to law. But the great responsibility which appears to me to arise on such an occasion, where the physical power of the offender is great, is this, that for the sole Executive to suffer the Judiciary to be overthrown in any case would be potentially to overthrow himself, and, therefore, I am solemnly impressed with the belief, that unless the President promptly represses the contumacy thus disclosed to him, he will be exposed to the just imputation of a culpable insensibility to the coördinate dignity and paramount sanctity of the national department of justice. Contempt of law indulged speedily grasps at the heartstrings of public order. So teaches history. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. BINCKLEY, Acting Attorney-General.

To ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.

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THE MEXICAN GOLD ROBBERY.

A Young Mexican Wants to Sell Twenty-six Pounds of Gold—A Sixth-avenue Tobacconist Informs the Police of His Desire—The Officers Assist in the Negotiations—The Gold and the Would-be Sellers Captured—An Altogether Strange Story.

About a year ago P. A. GONZALES, tobacco manufacturer, at No. 351 Sixth-avenue, had in his employ a Mexican about 30 years of age, named MANUEL PARIS, but about that time missing many articles which had evidently been stolen, and suspecting PARIS, he discharged him. For more than a year GONZALES heard nothing of his quondam employe, but on Wednesday last PARIS suddenly appeared again before his old patron, and without vouchsafing any explanations of his absence, plunged at once into a startling proposition, which was nothing less than that GONZALES should purchase of him, the poor apprentice of a year ago, some twenty-six or twenty-seven pounds of Mexican gold in bars! Astonished beyond measure by such a request from such a source, GONZALES naturally inquired the why and wherefore, when PARIS said that he would give GONZALES a chance now to make a fortune; that he (PARIS) was one of a party who had just reached the City with a large quantity of Mexican gold; that they were not acquainted with any brokers and did not wish to be, as it might be inconvenient to deal with them. PARIS then, more by hint than direct assertion, gave GONZALES to understand that the gold was stolen property, and that he and his confederates were willing to sell it at far below its actual value. After hearing all this GONZALES was non-committal, but told PARIS he would think about it, and asked him to call again next day, and bring some of the gold with him. This PARIS promised to do, and took his departure. The next day GONZALES went to Officer CLINTON, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and told him the strange story that he had heard from PARIS. The matter appeared of sufficient gravity to the officer to warrant him in proceeding at once to the Station-house and reporting the matter to Sergt. EDWIN A. O'BRIEN. The Sergeant went at once to GONZALES, being introduced by CLINTON. PARIS had already been there that day with another man, a Spaniard, and had brought a bar of the gold with him which he had desired GONZALES to put to the pretest of a file, but GONZALES had refused upon the pretext that he had not money enough to buy and did not wish to take any part in the matter until he had seen a friend who had the money. The two men had then gone away promising to return on the succeeding day. O'BRIEN, coming in after this interview, arranged with GONZALES that when they came on the next day (Friday) he should arrange with them to come at 10 o'clock Saturday morning to the store of Mr. PACKET, corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue, and bring the gold with them, when, if it proved genuine, it would be purchased.

Meantime Officers CLINTON and WOODS, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, had been engaged by direction of Sergt. O'BRIEN in the business of "piping" PARIS and his confederates—that is, in hunting them down. PARIS was followed, and it was found that several times during the day he and the companion who had accompanied him to GONZALES' met three other Spaniards of an appearance as "fatally bent upon mischief" as their own, and the five, after indulging in earnest but low-toned conversation in some low saloon, would scatter again into parties of two and three. It then became evident that the five were in the enterprise or conspiracy, and being all watched, three of them were traced to No. 28 Lewis-street, where they had a wretchedly furnished room on the top floor—"nothing in it," says the Sergeant, "but two bedsteads and an old necktie." The Spaniards were not in when Officer CLINTON called, but he found from conversation with the woman of the house that the three men had hired the room about two weeks ago; that one of them could talk a little English, and that she noticed them on several occasions go out and come in carrying an old black carpet-bag that seemed very heavy. The remaining two men were found to be domiciled in old frame house at the corner of Madison and Oliver streets, but they were not at home, and the occupants of the house were uncommunicative, and the officers learned nothing.

On Friday PARIS and his companion of the day before again called on GONZALES, and the latter professing to have found the friend who would buy the gold, made the appointment for the Spaniards to go to PACKET's on the succeeding morning and take the gold with them. Promising to do this, PARIS and his confederate left, and though again watched by CLINTON during the day, and again seen in frequent consultation at different places with the other three men, nothing was discovered that would throw any light upon their operations.

On Saturday morning at 10 o'clock PARIS and Shadow were as prompt as ever in keeping tryst, and together with GONZALES, who was to act as interpreter, they proceeded to the store of PACKET, at the corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue, O'BRIEN and CLINTON keeping within sight in citizens' dress on the opposite side of the avenue. Arrived in PACKET's store, it again appeared that they had not brought the gold with them. Mr. PACKET, in pursuance of an understanding with O'BRIEN, told them he would buy the gold, provided it was genuine, at the rate of $18 per ounce, and then, by direction of Serg. O'BRIEN, GONZALES having gone out and reported to him the state of affairs, it was arranged that they should again meet in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, at GONZALES' place, where PARIS should bring the gold. PACKET should have a file, and take some of the filings to No. 15 Wall-street, and test the genuineness of the gold, they to await his return. It was not told them, but it was also arranged that O'BRIEN should be there as PACKET's partner, in order to use his own discretion as to arrest and seizure.

At 2 o'clock PACKET and O'BRIEN were in GONZALES' establishment, in a room up-stairs, and Officers CLINTON and WOODS were on the opposite side of the street. After some time a knock was heard and GONZALES, who was in the room with O'BRIEN and PACKET, went out and did not return for some time, and when he did come it was alone, and saying that only one of the men had come, and that he did not bring the gold. O'BRIEN was at once suspicious that GONZALES was betraying him, and at once ran down stairs into the street, where Officer CLINTON informed him that three men had gone into the house, carrying a heavy carpet-bag, and that they had just come out again and had gone down Broadway. Determined to make the arrest at once, the Sergeant, with CLINTON and WOODS, pursued, and at the corner of Thirty-first-street came upon and arrested the five men with the bag just as they were in the act of getting into a street car.

The prisoners were conveyed to the Twenty-ninth-street Station-house, and the contents of the carpet-bag being examined it was found to contain fifty-nine bars of gold—or what appeared to be such—about ten inches in length, an inch and a half wide and an inch thick. Sergeant O'BRIEN, who knows the article well, says that they present precisely the appearance of Mexican gold as prepared for exportation. These bars—if gold—are worth about $175 each, making a total value of the captured metal of about $10,000. Whether or not it is gold, or a *fac simile* got up for the purpose of swindling, is a question not yet determined by the officers. They have two theories—one that it is gold and a part of the proceeds of the great Mexican robbery noticed in the TIMES of yesterday, in which a young Mexican named C. M. MEDANICH was implicated. The other theory is more complex, and is based on the ground that the story of that robbery is a myth, started for the purpose of inducing the belief that there is a large quantity of uncoined Mexican gold in the city in the hands of thieves, which done, the operators hoped to have no difficulty in running off a quantity of base metal prepared for the purpose without much inquiry being made as to its genuineness. All this depends entirely on whether the captured metal is gold or not, and that is a question there was no opportunity yesterday of solving—all places of business where the proper tests could be applied being closed. It is proper to add that the prisoners themselves have given no information whatever since their arrest, but have maintained a sullen and obstinate silence that no appliance known to the detective art has been able to break even for a moment.

The prisoners gave the names of ENRIQUE FERNANDEZ, a Spaniard, aged 23; MANUEL BRODERICK, Spaniard, aged 30; MANUEL MONTEZ, aged 23; PLACIDO GRACIO, a Spaniard, aged 27, and the Mexican, PARIS. How word was sent that they were needed puzzles the officers somewhat, but on Saturday night the prisoners were called upon at the Station-house by eminent counsel, who again attended in their behalf at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning. The Spaniard GONZALES was to make a complaint against the men, but for some cause refused to do so, and Justice KIVLIN, although their immediate release was demanded by their counsel, remanded the prisoners to the Station-house until this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to give Sergeant O'BRIEN an opportunity to obtain further evidence. The Sergeant was also desirous of retaining the custody of one of the prisoners—PARIS—from the fact that it is believed he is the man who stabbed another in an affray in Fourth-avenue a little more than a year ago, and who, being liberated on bail, forfeited his bail-bond.

The prisoners still remain in the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house. Two of them only can speak or understand the English language, but these two refuse to admit or deny anything, and up to a late hour last night Sergt. O'BRIEN found his elephant as unmanageable as ever—found his great case unsatisfactory in its vagueness.

METEOROLOGY.

Observations at the Central Park for the Week Ending Aug. 31.

Height of ground above the sea, 57 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 21 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 78 feet.

Day and Date, 1867.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Aug. 25	30.073	30.098	30.160	30.110
Monday, Aug. 26	30.230	30.220	30.212	30.221
Tuesday, Aug. 27	30.182	30.122	30.070	30.125
Wednesday, Aug. 28	30.000	29.911	29.852	29.921
Thursday, Aug. 29	29.833	29.830	29.900	29.854
Friday, Aug. 30	29.991	30.090	30.233	30.105
Saturday, Aug. 31	30.302	30.222	30.110	30.211
Week mean				30.078
Maximum at 7 A. M. of Aug. 31				30.302
Minimum at 2 P. M. of Aug. 29				29.830
Difference, or Range				0.472

Day and Date, 1867.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Aug. 25	67.05	74.02	70.07	70.38
Monday, Aug. 26	67.03	76.05	69.01	70.63
Tuesday, Aug. 27	68.03	74.07	68.03	70.43
Wednesday, Aug. 28	69.02	77.08	74.03	73.73
Thursday, Aug. 29	70.03	73.05	65.00	69.60
Friday, Aug. 30	62.09	67.00	59.07	62.20
Saturday, Aug. 31	58.07	67.00	61.00	62.53
Week mean				66.70
Maximum at 1 P. M. of Aug. 28				78.00
Minimum at 4 A. M. of Aug. 31				51.50
Difference, or Range				26.50

Date.	WIND. 7 A. M. Course.	2 P. M. Course.	9 P. M. Course.	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 9 P. M. Miles.	Mean distance per hour. Miles.
Aug. 25	N. W. by N.	N. W. by N.	N. W. by N.	110.95	4.623
Aug. 26	N. W. by N.	S. E.	S.	37.10	1.546
Aug. 27	S. E. by E.	S. E.	S. E. by S.	85.00	3.542
Aug. 28	S. S. W.	S.	S.	111.03	4.626
Aug. 29	W.	N. E. by N.	N. N. E.	243.97	10.223
Aug. 30	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	1031.10	42.962
Aug. 31	N.	S. E.	S.	159.60	6.650
Total distance				1777.75	

Day and Date, 1867.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M. Amount.	2 P. M. Amount.	9 P. M. Amount.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Aug. 25	0.	1.	0.	0.33
Monday, Aug. 26	0.	1.	0.	0.33
Tuesday, Aug. 27	7.	5.	0.	4.
Wednes'y, Aug. 28	0.	7.	10.	5.66
Thursday, Aug. 29	10.	10.	0.	6.66
Friday, Aug. 30	0.	5.	0.	1.66
Saturday, Aug. 31	2.	6.	2.	3.33

Remarks.—Rain on the 28th and 29th; duration of actual raining 6 hours and 50 minutes; depth fallen, 1.21 inch; total depth for month, 6.36 inches. Thunder on 29th, from 2:47 P. M. until 3:28; duration, 41 minutes. Lightning moderate. Igneous meteors observed during the month, 301, of which 81 occurred on the night of the 11th, and 137 on the morning of the 12th.

Mariners' Guide and Wanderers' Aid Society.

The quarterly meeting of this Society was held last night, in the pleasant and commodious lecture-room of the "Mariners' Temple." A large and attentive audience was present, and a deep interest was manifested in the reports of the operations of this young and vigorous Society.

The President, Mr. W. P. GROOM, presided. The meeting was opened by the usual devotional exercises, and prayer was offered by Rev. N. JUDSON CLARK.

The Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. S. LADD, then presented a report of the work that had been accomplished during the past three months, and stated a number of affecting incidents which had been reported by the missionaries, one of which we will here narrate:

"A sea captain, who had been a confirmed drunkard and a most profane man, met one of the missionaries, who kindly reproved him for his wicked course. He sailed soon after, but under date of July 5, he writes Mr. WELCH as follows: 'On the 27th June, when we first met, I was a drunkard and a sinner, and, through your persuasions, from that time to this I have lived a temperate life, and I am a reformed man, giving myself up wholly to God, and I feel He has forgiven me my sins, and I hope and trust in Him for the future as He is my best friend. I shall never forget you for the interest you have taken in me.'"

Mr. LADD closed his reports with the following statistics of the work of the past three months:

Total attendance at the reading-room	1,788
Visits to vessels	1,215
Visits to sailor boarding-houses	2,258
Sailors induced to attend meetings	1,399
Families visited	306
Sailors and others induced to sign the pledge	69
Bibles and Testaments distributed	767
Pages tracts distributed	38,157
Pages religious reading-matter distributed	37,344
Seamen visited by the wayside	3,736

Mr. LADD was then followed by Rev. W. C. VAN METER, of the Howard Mission, who made a few remarks expressing his surprise at the magnitude of work that had been accomplished in such a quiet and unassuming manner.

Brief remarks were then made by Rev. BENJAMIN WHEELER, Mr. A. B. WELCH and GODFREY KRAFT, missionaries of the Society, giving their various experiences in the prosecution of their work.

Rev. J. S. LADD then gave an account of the manner in which the missionaries operate among the "sons of the ocean."

The "Mariners' Guide and Wanderers' Aid Society" was organized last year by members of the First Mariners' Church of this City, assisted by other Baptist Churches, and, as will be seen by the above report, has already accomplished much good. The Society contemplates ere long establishing a mission for seamen on the north side of the City, and solicits the aids of the churches for that purpose.

Extensive Fire in William-street—Loss $20,000.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered by officer WALSH, of the First Precinct, on the fourth floor of the building No. 72 William-street, occupied as a segar manufactory by L. DETTMAR. Before the firemen could extinguish the flames the fourth and fifth floors were destroyed, and the remainder of the building seriously damaged by water. The following are the losses:

The first floor is occupied by HAMAN & BRO., sponge importers; loss $3,000; and STEPHEN G. QUIRK, safe manufacturer: loss $300; both fully insured.

The second floor is occupied by MINISEE & KENT, importers of drugs and dyestuffs, who sustain a loss of $3,800 by water. Insured.

The third floor is occupied by the Stockholders Printing establishment, and they sustain a loss by fire and water of $3,000; partially covered by insurance.

The fourth floor was occupied by L. DETTMAR, as already mentioned, and his loss in stock and machinery is estimated at $9,000; understood to be nearly covered by insurance.

The fifth floor was occupied by CHARLES H. VOGLER, job printer, and sustains a loss of $4,000.

The building is damaged to the extent of $3,000, and fully insured, though none of the insurances could be obtained, owing to the Sabbath. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Metropolitan Revenue Board.

The presence of Commissioner ROLLINS in the city for the past two or three days has created more than an ordinary commotion among the inspectors and other *attachés* of the service in this district. Although it is generally conceded that Mr. ROLLINS is about to be deprived of his high office, yet a feeling exists that he will, even in that event, exert a considerable influence in retaining favorite officials in position. Mr. MESSMORE, who is spoken of as his successor, is a gentleman perfectly familiar with all the detail of the Department, and one who would doubtless give entire satisfaction, should the Government be disposed to intrust him with that responsible office. Pending the decision of the authorities as to the change, if any change is to be made, the subordinate officers in this district are in a nervous state of anxiety with reference to the security of their own positions, many of them conceiving that, with a new man as Commissioner, their terms of service will have expired. Since the organization of the Board a most salutary effect has been produced in the system of collecting revenue taxes. Within the past six months a decided increase in the returns has prevailed over the amount received during the preceding six months, and this, too, when the distilleries were running only at half capacity.

About two weeks since it was reported that the Metropolitan Revenue Board would be dispensed with altogether, but nothing further of a reliable nature having been broached on that subject, the inference is drawn that the original idea of immediate abrogation has been abandoned.

Nearly every day more or less seizures are made. These apply principally to large distillers. The manufacturers of small quantities have ceased in a great measure to operate since the establishment of the new Board. The Fall, however, is the harvest time for distillers. A large number of applications for licenses from distillers has been received at the office of the Board, and intimations are given that many others are about to be sent in.

The weeding out of untrustworthy Inspectors is being carried on with vigor. Last week quite a number of irresponsible officials were notified that their services were no longer required. The notices did not state in definite terms the reason of the discharge, but the recipients are supposed to have readily understood the why and wherefore of the proceedings.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—McBRIEN, ALDERMAN.

THE FARO GAMBLERS.

CHARLES OATMAN, the reputed proprietor of the faro bank at No. 134 Crosby-street, was arraigned before the acting magistrate yesterday, having been arrested on Saturday night, as already reported, with fifteen other men who were playing faro. Among the prisoners was a lawyer giving the name of PECK, who succeeded in obtaining his own discharge, and then volunteered as counsel for the others. The officers making the arrests were cross-examined by the counsel, when they appeared to be wholly unable to swear that a gambling game was in progress when they entered the room, as no money was on the table at the time. OATMAN asserted that the entire second floor of his premises is occupied by a private club of gentlemen, and as this assertion was not disproven, the magistrate discharged the entire group of fifteen persons with a reprimand, though why they should be censured, if innocent, did not appear. An examination was then held in the case of the proprietor, which resulted in his discharge also, he escaping the reprimand given the others.

ESCAPED CONVICT.

JAMES THOMPSON, 21 years of age, was arrested by Officer MOLONEY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on Saturday night on the complaint of JAMES DOUGLASS, a keeper at the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary. The magistrate recommitted the prisoner to serve out the unexpired term of his service.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

JOHN CHRISTIE and JOHN WILLIAMS were arrested on Saturday night by Officer DELANEY, of the Fifth Precinct, who found them in the hall of No. 86 Franklin-street under somewhat suspicious circumstances. Further investigation led to the discovery that the padlock had been broken off the door on the second floor, leading to Mr. SILVER's premises, and traces of a "jimmy" were also found on the door jamb. The accused were remanded for further examination.

JEFFERSON MARKET—KIVLIN, ACTING JUSTICE.

EXCISE CASES.

Officer FARRELL, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, arrested FREDERIC WEITZER, of No. 231 Hudson-street, on a charge of keeping his lager-beer saloon open on the Sabbath for the sale of liquors, &c. Officer VOUGHT, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested JEAN BAPTISTE TUILLER, of No. 152 Fourth-street, for the same offence. As these officers substantiated the charges, both of the accused were held to bail in the sum of $300 each to answer at the General Sessions, thus adding two more to the thousands of cases that will never be tried at that Court.

A COACH DOG.

JOHN MONTAGUE resides at No. 272 West Twelfth-street, and on the 1st of August he lost a valuable coach dog, of the genuine spotted breed. Diligent inquiry resulted in the discovery that JAMES MAHER, of No. 148 East Twenty-fourth-street, had seen HENRY WALTER sell the aforesaid dog to JOHN WALTERINE, residing in the same house as the informant. MONTAGUE accordingly caused the arrest of WALTER, and on his being arraigned before the Court yesterday, he was fully committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

EXCISE CASE.

JULIUS MULLER, of No. 91 Bowery, attempted to sell a few glasses to his friends yesterday morning, but was detected in the act by Officer SMITH, of the Tenth Precinct, who marched his prisoner before the magistrate, and the latter committed JULIUS for trial, permitting him to furnish bail in the sum of $100.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

EXCURSIONS TO-DAY.—A Summer festival, under the auspices of the Masonic Board of Relief of Williamsburgh, will be held this afternoon and evening at Lefferts' Park. GRAFFULA's Band has been engaged. The object is a charitable one.... The members of the different societies connected with St. Mary's Church, Rev. Father McDONALD, intend making an excursion to Boulevard Grove this morning. Ample preparations have been made for the comfort and enjoyment of the guests.

COOPERS' STRIKE.—The strike of the Eastern District coopers, which commenced three weeks ago, still continues, and there is no present prospect of an amicable adjustment. The strikers were engaged on new work, and the trouble originated in the employers reducing the scale of wages from ten to fifteen per cent.

RAID ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE—ARREST OF THE INMATES.—At a late hour on Saturday night Sergeant BUNCE, Officer GEORGE NICHERSON, and others, from the Forty-fifth Precinct, visited the alleged disorderly house No. 306 Broadway, E. D., and arrested on a warrant the keeper of the place, AUGUSTA DREHER, and the following-named visitors: JOHN WESLEY, aged 40; MARY BURROW, 33; EMMA SMITH, 19; BERNARD COHEN, 31; SARAH COHEN, 25. They were locked up in the Station-house until yesterday morning, when they were bailed by Justice DAILEY to appear for examination on Wednesday next.

NEW-JERSEY.

A CAR DRIVER KILLED—A RAILROAD COMPANY CENSURED.—A car driver named PHILIP WAGNEO, on the 11:30 car on Saturday night, from Hoboken to Hudson City, was run over and instantly killed by the car which he was driving. WAGNEO was very much intoxicated, so much so that the conductor remonstrated with the starter at Hoboken against his driving the trip. Just after ascending the hill deceased pitched over the dash-board, when one of the wheels passed over his head, crushing it and causing immediate death. The body was removed to the Station-house in Hudson City, where Coroner WARREN held an inquest yesterday afternoon. The evidence showed that deceased was of very intemperate habits, and three disinterested witnesses swore that WAGNEO was very drunk on Saturday night, and totally unfit to act in the capacity of driver. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death while driving a car when intoxicated, and censured the railroad company for employing an incapable and intemperate man as driver. Over a year ago a woman lost her life through neglect of this man on the Montgomery-avenue route. WAGNEO left his team standing at the terminus of the route while he went inside to get a drink. The horses took fright and ran at a furious speed, when the woman, in attempting to escape, was thrown to the ground and the car passing over her, she was killed. The case was taken into the Courts, and cost the Comp'y $3,500 damages, notwithstanding which WAGNEO was continued in the employ of the Company, as reported by the Police, was drunk every day. Deceased was a German, about 40 years of age, and leaves a family in the old country.

HUDSON COUNTY JAIL.—The number of prisoners committed to the Hudson County Jail for the month ending Aug. 31 was 89; discharged, 73; remaining, 97.

A CHILD RUN OVER.—A man named MATTHEW GARRATY was arrested in Jersey City on Saturday evening for running over a child with his horse and cart. He gave bonds in $200 to appear for examination.

ASSAULT WITH A STONE.—JAMES FUREY, aged 17 years, was arrested in Jersey City on Saturday night charged with striking JAMES CAREY on the head with a two-pound stone, and severely injuring him. The accused was committed to the City Prison to await an examination.

MILITARY EXCURSION.—Companies E, F and G of the Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., comprising 200 men, under the command of Capt. MCINTYRE, will start from the Regiment Armory at 11 o'clock this morning for an excursion to Stamford, Norwalk, and New-Haven, Conn. They will be accompanied by ROBERTSON's band of thirty pieces. On the arrival of the steamer at Stamford they will be received by Company G, Eighth Regiment Connecticut Militia, and a delegation of leading citizens. The regimental band will give a concert at Stamford in the evening, and on Tuesday evening a ball will be given at Norwalk in honor of the regiment. They will go to New-Haven on Wednesday, and return to New-York on Thursday morning.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Judge Clerke.

The first Monday motion calendar will be published on Tuesday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
- [illegible]—Raynor vs. Brinkerhoff.
- [illegible]—O'Connor vs. Connelly.
- [illegible]—Booth vs. York.
- [illegible]—Boylston vs. Boylston.
- [illegible]—Oliver vs. Webster.
- [illegible]—Hurlbert vs. Del., L. and W. R. R. Co.
- [illegible]—Wray vs. New-York Express Company.
- [illegible]—Walton vs. Freese.
- [illegible]—Fuller vs. Mills.
- 1—Tasto vs. Archbald.
- 2—Hendrick vs. Muns.
- 3—Heard vs. Nesbitt.
- 4—Quinn vs. Bartlett.
- 5—Schreyer vs. Edwards.
- 6—Hatch vs. Clark.
- 7—Campbell vs. Osborn.
- 8—Taylor vs. Chambers.
- 9—Ebert vs. Coleman.
- 10—Doughty vs. Frear.
- 11—Martin vs. Lynch.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 31.

FLOUR quiet but firmer; Spring Extras, $8 50@$9. WHEAT quiet and firmer at an advance of 2c.@3c., [illegible] CORN active [illegible] OATS [illegible] RYE unchanged [illegible] BARLEY [illegible] HIGH WINES [illegible] PROVISIONS [illegible] BEEF CATTLE dull [illegible] RECEIPTS—[illegible] SHIPMENTS—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 221,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS active.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 31.

FLOUR quiet at unchanged rates. WHEAT dull, buyers and sellers wide apart; [illegible] No. 2 Chicago. CORN opened dull and closed firmer at about $1 05 [illegible] OATS [illegible] RYE—None here. BARLEY—None [illegible] PORK [illegible] LARD and HIGHWINES quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat 79,000 bushels, Corn, 365,000 bushels, Oats 256,000 bushels. [illegible] FREIGHTS [illegible] 9c., to New-York.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 31.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,000 bbls. at $10@$10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Red Winter; $11 50 for White, and $12 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and steady. CORN dull; [illegible] CORN MEAL [illegible] Shipstuffs, [illegible] LAKE IMPORTS—[illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] CANAL EXPORTS—[illegible]

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 31.

FLOUR firm, but unchanged. WHEAT dull; [illegible] in good demand [illegible] RYE [illegible] LARD [illegible] CHEESE [illegible] Gold 141, buying.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Friday, Aug. 31.

FLOUR quiet: Double Extras from Winter Red and White Winter [illegible] WHEAT—White Michigan [illegible] Amber has [illegible] FREIGHTS—[illegible] RECEIPTS—[illegible]

COTTON dull and nominal; Middling Upland, 26½c. COFFEE quiet; [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 31.

COTTON—Sales 100 bales Low Middlings at 25c.; receipts 80 bales; exports 324 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES dull and unchanged. FLOUR dull, [illegible] Exchange on New-York [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Aug. 31.

FLOUR dull; City Double Extras, $9 75@$10 75; Country Extras, [illegible] WHEAT [illegible] CORN [illegible] FREIGHTS quiet. RECEIPTS—[illegible] SHIPMENTS—[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 31.

COTTON declining; Middling Upland, 26½c.; Middling Orleans, 27½c. PETROLEUM [illegible] SUGAR and MOLASSES [illegible]

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, Aug. 31.

FLOUR steady; Double Extra from Winter Red Wheat, $10@$10 50 [illegible] WHEAT dull [illegible] Winter Red [illegible] CORN [illegible] BARLEY—No. 1 State and Canada held at [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 31.

Sales 156 hhds. TOBACCO, Lugs to Middling, $9@$20, the latter for new leaf. FLOUR—Superfine, $7; Fancy $11 75 [illegible] RYE [illegible] Clear Sides, [illegible] in bond, 30c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Aug. 31.

COTTON easier; sales 40 bales; Middlings nominally 24¼c.@25c.; receipts, 21 bales; exports for the week, 1,600 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Aug. 31.

COTTON—Sales 50 bales; market declining; nominally lower; Middlings 24c.; receipts 26 bales; exports [illegible] bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 31.

COTTON quiet; sales 25 bales; Middlings at 25c.; receipts, 16 bales; exports, 234 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Aug. 31.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 52½c. RESIN quiet at $2 95@$7.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 31.

COTTON—No sales reported; 23½c. offered for Middlings.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 31.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¼; Reading, 51-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52¼. Gold, 141¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Atalanta	Aug. 17	London		New-York
Germania	Aug. 17	Hamburg		New-York
Manhattan	Aug. 17	Liverpool		New-York
Virginia	Aug. 21	Liverpool		New-York
City of Boston	Aug. 21	Liverpool		New-York
Allemannia	Aug. 21	Hamburg		New-York
Atlantic	Aug. 21	Bremen		New-York
Persia	Aug. 24	Liverpool		New-York
Hermann	Aug. 24	Bremen		New-York
Europe	Aug. 28	Havre		New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Scotia	Sept. 4	New-York		Liverpool
Tripoli	Sept. 4	New-York		Liverpool
Union	Sept. 5	New-York		Bremen
United Kingdom	Sept. 7	New-York		Glasgow
City of Boston	Sept. 7	New-York		Liverpool
Germania	Sept. 7	New-York		Hamburg
Ville de Paris	Sept. 7	New-York		Havre
Pennsylvania	Sept. 7	New-York		Liverpool

FOR HAVANA, ST. THOMAS, ASPINWALL, ETC.

Morro Castle	Sept. 5	Havana
Cumberland	Sept. 7	St. Thomas, Porto Rico
Henry Chauncey	Sept. 11	Aspinwall

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
North Mail	5 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.
North Mail Way	5 A. M. and 6 P. M.
South Mail	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 1—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen*—F. W. Pinner, Richard Bocken and wife, August Holscher and family, Cornelia Schmidt, [illegible]

SEPT. 1—*In steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow*—A. Downie, O. J. Banner, John Rutland, Thomas Forrest, [illegible]

In steamship Havana, from Rio Janeiro—Frank S. Livingston, T. H. King and lady, W. H. Town, A. E. Maclin, Joseph Lane, Alfred McGrath, Wm. D. Milla. From Bahia—Miguel de Ferd Argotta, P. S. R. B. Sensabaugh. From Pernambuco—Thomas Cluett, wife and child, Mr. Barnam. From St. Thomas—S. E. Middleton, A. Lyon, D. N. Bentam, Esther Bentas, Clara Coen, E. J. Folsom, G. L. Moody, E. C. Allen, E. Biesek, M. Olayaria.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans—Wm. Starr, Walter T. Perry, Mrs. E. Almeda and 2 children, Mrs. E. Panton, P. Pfifer, H. Kohlmeyer, H. Daspit, R. Kuhne, F. Van Arstine, A. M. Fahnstock.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 27	Sun sets	6 31	Moon sets	9 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	10 31	Gov. Island	11 20	Hell Gate	1 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...SUNDAY, Sept. 1.

Arrived.

Steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Oterendorf, Bremen Aug. 17, and Southampton 20th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers, Arrived at Quarantine at 10 A. M. Sept. 1. [illegible]

Steamship Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Aug. 25, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Havana, Slocum, Rio Janeiro Aug. 1, Bahia 4th, Pernambuco 7th, Para 8th, and St. Thomas 24th, with coffee to Garrison & Allen. [illegible]

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) Donaldson, Glasgow Aug. 16 and Moville 17th, with mdse. and 296 passengers to F. Macdonald & Co.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 50 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. [illegible]

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Libby, Charleston Aug. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. [illegible]

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dentz, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Smith & Brown.

Steamship Thames, Pennington, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to Ferguson & Wood.

[illegible]

Schr. Mary C. Pierson, ——, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, W. N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 1—Arr. ships Zephyr, from Calcutta; Morning Star, New-Orleans; barks Maynard, Algoa Bay; [illegible]

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 1—Arr. brigs Sir Robert, from New-York; Duncan, Boston; [illegible] steamship Herman Livingston, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—The Br. schr. Eliza Warner, from Boston for Port-au-Prince, was wrecked on the northeast reef of Turks Island previous to Aug. 17. [illegible]

Spoken, &c.

Emily Farnum—ship, from Rangoon for Falmouth for orders, June 29, lat. 0.40 N., lon. 24.27 E.

James Wishart—ship, from Calcutta for New-York, July 7, lat. [illegible]

New-England—ship, strg. S., Aug. 30, lat. 38 [illegible]

Rosamond—bark, bound S., Aug. 30, lat. 38 [illegible]

Sagamore—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, July 7, lat. [illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Para, Aug. 16, brigs ——, Capt. Hart; Isabelle Morgan. [illegible]

At Pernambuco, Aug. 8, steamship Palmyra.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

TAKE THE FIRST PREMIUMS,

TWO MEDALS,

AT THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION,

And are mentioned in the award as the STANDARD SCALES.

Illustrated and descriptive circulars furnished upon application.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

No. 252 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffee, sugars, flour and all kinds of provisions, at the extensive grocery store of THOS. R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York. Call, save your money, and see for yourself.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 49, Aug. 31, 1867.

2, 66, 19, 21, 50, 27, 36, 14, 15, 50, 35, 38.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 50, Aug. 31, 1867.

24, 28, 37, 5, 33, 21, 1, 40, 48, 65, 17, 14.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 30, Aug. 31, 1867.

25, 57, 32, 72, 71, 47, 54, 50, 12, 29, 22, 46.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 31, Aug. 31, 1867.

57, 21, 28, 72, 54, 23, 76, 14, 29, 42, 45, 24.

BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready. Morning Capital Prize, $7,500. [illegible] Circulars sent free by addressing [illegible]

No. 128 Chatham-st., New-York City.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 182 Fulton-st.